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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lits and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,595.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 9-0 P. M.				
12th Dec	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA ..	6808
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6622
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9031	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7919	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6325	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9808
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7919	.....	...

Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

Exchange rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec, 1908
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
P. FERDINAND	4,016	E. Nitsche	23th Jan 1909
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartoli	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	5,119	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
VORWARTS	4,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,386	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, via the Netherlands and via Harwich.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers (from March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage from Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,119	E. Radonicich	26th Dec 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Ramsay House 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"APENTA" B.C

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viz. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 21st Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Dec.	9 a.m.	Onteh Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Dec.	6 a.m	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY,
16th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,839	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,565	Barclay	21st Jan 1909
TARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,839	Schmitz	13th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Gyronnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent*,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	16th Feb. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 388	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class (Italy and 1st onward), Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going vie Genoa and returning vie Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909.

Exclusive first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons	Captain.	Arrival	Departure.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	16th Dec.	25th Dec, 1908
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	5th Feb.	16th Feb.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·85

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, *Manager*.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent*
BURGOT GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .. " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEE, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

Jewellery.
Silver Table Ware.
Silver Table Toilet Sets.
Silver Decorative Articles.
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Silver Office Table Requisites.
Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,236,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH LONDON AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Jamboura	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi	Singapore.	Shanghai
Colombo	Kwala Lumpur	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow
Rangoon	Batavia.	Yokohama
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as ratio to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-15 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GEE: G
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL ..... £ 6,000,000
SURPLUS ..... £ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Trade New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits and payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

E. COMBE, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, Manager.
BOMBAY

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Rail Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the principal Railway Stations in the Indian Empire. Price Rupee Annual Subscription Re. 1 Inclusive Postage

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT—

Astung-Hides	Lyons	Peking
Changchung	London	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hsinmin	New York	Tsing
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Seoul (Fort Arthur)	
Lanchow		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
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NOTICE.

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FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1908.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of REWABAI, widow of JAMNADAS KHUSHALDAS, late of Bombay, Jharola Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

TULSIDAS BHURWANDAS, of Bombay, Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, in the service of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., residing at and Bholwada Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, one of the Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

I. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 15th day of December, 1908.
Messrs. JAMSETJIJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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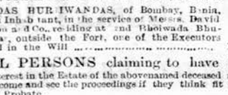

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A Stirring series of picture, life-like and interesting.
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These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

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This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

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ALICE GOMEZ.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.
MADAME
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WILL SING
Accompanied by Capt. G. A. SULLIVAN, A.D.C.,

MADAME
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Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
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AN AUCTION SALE
OF A
COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA,
WORKS OF ART
AND
CURIOSITIES,
WILL BE HELD
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16th
AND
SATURDAY, 19th Instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AT THE CARPET DEPOT,
MEDOW STREET,
(CORNER OF BELL LANE),
BY
MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords, sulphine, gun powder, pistols, knives, sword, sticks, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Gilder Street, Byculla.

Pursuant to the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 26th August, 1901, and the deeds of further charge, dated respectively 7th August, 1905, 20th November 1906 and on account and risk of Mahomedali bin Amir Saheb Kevai, the mortgagee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1908, at 4-30 P.M., at the premises the following property :

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon situate at Gilder Street, Byculla, on the West side of the Byculla Club in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2685 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 474, New No. 13996, Old Survey No. 219, and New Survey No. 2351, under tenure Foras land settled under Act VI, of 1851 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4163, 4164, Street No. 28, 30, Ward No. 4165, 1 Street No. 32, Ward No. 4165, 2, Street No. 1 Ward No. 4165, 3, Street No. 2, Ward No. 4165, 4, and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama, on or towards the South by the property of Naran Bhimji Carpenter, on or towards the East by the Gilder Street aforesaid and on or towards the West partly by the property of Trimbuck Papaji, partly by the property of Trimbuck Bapoji and partly by the property of Trimbuck Papaji and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Maroti Mana and others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bhaiya Gully, Colaba, Godown No. 128, by order of Messrs. Dhunjibhoy B. Patit and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramdas Devji and Co :—

272 Bales Bhavnagur and Morvi ginned cotton.
156 Bales Parbani and Oomri ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Esq., the executor of the late Mr. Dorabji Bomonji Divecha, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st inst at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of jewellery consisting of pearls Torren Malla, diamond rings, loose diamsads, emerald and pearl earrings, emeralds and diamond "Booties," diamond ruby "patia," ear-drops set with pearls and emeralds, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF COOK'S BODY BATTERY BELT.

Suit No. 8677 of 9907.

Dr. A. G. Gour vs. A. W. Cook.

Under instructions from the Small Cause Court, Sawyer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo St., on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), in execution of the above suit, one Cook's Electric Body Battery Belt.

THE WESTERN INDIA COTTON GROWING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)
COTTON LAND FOR SALE.

Particulars of lands acquired by Mr. F. W. Tytler for tree-cotton cultivation in the village of Waghode, District Belgaum, and transferred by him to the above Syndicate.

These lots are now offered for sale by the Liquidator.

Survey No.	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs.	as.
33	15- 3	7	0
315	19-11	10	0
316	18-12	9	0
317	13-16	7	0
318	12-37	6	0
319	15- 1	8	0
23	102-24	49	11
22	83- 1	41	12
24	80-13	37	11
	364-38	176	2

TERMS OF GRANT.—All the above lots are under ordinary conditions of occupancy in perpetuity, but the Lot Nos. 22 and 24 are assigned for a cholera camp; and have been given on condition of their being vacated on 24 hours Notice if required by the Military authorities.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

These 364 acres of land have been under cultivation for tree-cotton and are being sold owing to the company going into liquidation.

The abovementioned land will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on MONDAY, 21st December, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to J. Black, Esq., Liquidator, care of Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidas the following parcels of pearls.

Parcel No. 224—2 Bundles, 867 round undrilled Asmani pearls about 225 chows.

Parcel No. 293—7 Bundles, 365 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 300 chows.

Parcel No. 424—2 Bundles, 12 strings 393 sky coloured pearls, about 144 chows.

Parcel No. 426—2 Bundles, 263 fancy button pearls, about 75 chows.

On account and risk of Messrs. Rapulal Lallcobhoy & Co.

Parcel No. 417—3 Bunches, 21 string 683 round string pearls, about 85 chows.
1 Bunch of pearls.
1 pearl nose-ring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDD SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day sell by Public Auction at "Il Palazzo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made as well as country-made blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by Benjamin, Wise bridge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plate ware 6 and 8 lights handsome gas chandeliers, very valuable large size bronze, marble, and parian figures, English cabinet, settee sofas lined with rich silk tapestry, large pier glasses, majolica flower pots, clothes and gown presses, baba oradles, one butter churn, Chubb's deed boxes, large cupboard, iron Safe by Chubb's and Sons, drawingroom English clocks by French, and other makers, very valuable large size drawingroom carpets, very valuable large and small oil paintings by eminent painters, one mahogany sweet toned semigrand piano by Kirkman, London, in very good order, made to order, valuable invalid chairs, cabinets, sofas, bronze figures with pedestals, easels, carved screens, dining tables, corner whatnots, large china jars, Italian figures, marble pedestals, majolica, jardiniers with pots, fancy clocks, under domes, mirror tack jardiniers, verandah benches, garden pots, mirror back chiffoniers, copper utensils, three English Built light victorias by different makers, &c.

The property of another gentleman.—

A sweet-toned grand concert piano specially ordered out from England, in very good order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada, Girgaum and Khetwadi Back Road, Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the site on WEDNESDAY the 13th January next, at 4-30 p.m. the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years.

KOOBHARWADA SECTION SCHEME No. III.

Plot No. 3—situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road, First Pathan Street and Northbrook Street, containing about 1,220 Sq. yards.

Plot No. 4—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Koobharwada Street about 1,120 square yards.

Plot No. 5—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada Street and Bhundari Street about 841 square yards.

GIRGAUM AND KHETWADI SECTION.

Plot No. 1A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road about 1,433 square yards.

Plot No. 2A—At Sandhurst Road near its junction with Chanri Road about 1,090 square yards.

Plot No. 3A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road with Khetwadi Main Road about 899 square yards.

Plot No. 4A—Near junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 6th Lane about 1,119 square yards.

Plot No. 5 A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi 2nd Lane and Khetwadi 3rd Lane about 608 square yards.

Full particulars, auction condition, form of lease and development plan of the estate together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1908.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

CHANCE FOR MUSEUMS.

A most valuable and rare Antique China, Porcelain and other curiosities, consisting of jade stones, snuff bottles, screens and brassware, a very rare and fine collection mostly from Tientsin and Pekin loot, bought from foreign troops and the interior of China.

Under instructions from Mr. J. David of Messrs. Li Fong Ming of Shanghai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve, the above collection THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 19th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), respectively, at the Carpet Depot, Medow Street, at the corner of Bell Lane. This rare and valuable collection have just landed from China consisting of fine specimens of Ming Dynasty and Teing Dynasty, Kang-heyang-cheng, Keng-lung, Kea-king, Tao-kwang, etc., etc. Some white and blue Nankin porcelain, some 5 colours and some in 3 colours. Also a few Enamelled fine pieces. There are many Famils verte, Famile Naire and Famile Rose.

The goods are on view. Catalogues are issued.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of very valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the English Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hornby Road, Fort, by order of concerned the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 336 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being in the Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 2372, Street No. 153-155 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 515, New No. 5618, Old Survey No. 41, and New Survey No. 8869 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mangesh Senoy Street, on or towards the West by Hornby Road, on or towards the North by the house of Natha Laljі, and on or towards the South by the house of Jetha Ladhana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable jewellery :—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 Sapphire ring, set with 10 diamonds.
1 large drop pearl pin.
1 large emerald ring.
1 loose pearl.
2 bunches of pearls, containing 19 strings.
1 Opal ring, set with diamonds.
1 Cat's eye ring set with diamonds.
1 Turquoise ring, set with diamonds.
1 pair diamond pouchees.
1 pair diamond kurunful with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chand bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond ticka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond juzin with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair zilmilly, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond tenis, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 mirza beparva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendants.
1 pair diamond Lurzak, with 14 strings and pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED BALES OF YARN AND PIECE-GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Islam Mill, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following damaged by fire and water.

32 bales grey and coloured yarn, 12 bales fancy and other piece-goods, also a large quantity of loose pieces such as domestic, long cloth, twills, Zanzibar cloth, Thanna cloth, Soosi, Cheeks, Loongi, Sheetings, doopettas, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH DECEMBER 8, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
(No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of White Lawns, Mulls, Shirtings, Muslin Prints, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Messrs. MENNESE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the following goods on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Lillachand Adtram—
8548-9—2 cases White Lawns.
8609-11—3 cases of White Lawns.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Ramjee Canjee.
8143-5—4 cases White Mulls.
8436-40—5 cases White Shirtings.
8629-33—5 " "
8366-70—5 " "

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 13,2-8-9, Case No. 218 Memon Road.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th December, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a Consignment of Xmas and New Year's Cards by Raphael Tuck and Sons.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 17th instant, 3 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street next to Dady House by order of the concerned :—

Ex S. S. Egypt.

A consignment of Xmas and New Year's Cards and pictoral post cards by Raphael Tuck and Sons.

The above is on view and will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1908.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co, Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co, Hummum Street, Fort.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
(From Lilley and Skinner.)
LATEST NOVELTIES
In a variety of Makes and Shapes.
Inspection cordially invited.
THE STAR MART (SANJANA & Co.),
(Next to West End Watch Company),
7, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REWARD.

A REWARD of Rs. 5 is offered to the finder of the CERTIFICATE of 3rd Class M

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer, Adalia, 2,482 tons, Captain W. J. Hannaford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Ben Nevis, 2,525 tons, Captain J. C. Burns, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,437 tons, Captain H. Miller, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain H. Findlay, will sail to-day for Dunkerk with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Littlewood and 2 children, Mr. T. W. Henry, and Mr. T. Williams.

The steamer Clematis, 2,329 tons, Captain E. L. Davis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain T. W. Corkhill, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The F. Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer R. Rubattino 2,681 tons, Captain L. Mancini, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

FOR STREAM.

D'Ibberville...Capt Lagrenee ..French Cruiser...F Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 15.

Ardgovan	2725	Johnston	T M & Co
Arcadia	3574	Hayward	P & O Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh...London	2-1-09 P & O Co
Bezwada	3270	Le Brocq	M M & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evenson...W & A Graham & Co	
Congella	2022	House	R A Wills
Cintra	1917	...Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon..London	27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dumra	762	Cole	M M & Co
Eastville	2306	Wright	James M & Co
Klein	2443	Potts	W & A G & Co
Fife	2494	'Harrison	The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness		Sheelston	W & A G & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Hatumet	2884	Peters	
Inconstancy	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Istrar	2979	Jacob	
Kt Templor	4601	Gibilt	W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran	2413	Smith	Calcutta
Lady Gordon	316	Bailey	M M & Co
Lord Kelwin	2158	Moser	K N & Co
Colobaria	3437	Chappell ...Calcutta	M M & Co
Ramsfels	3523	Krippner	W & A G & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont	W & A G & Co
Strathclyde	2842	Crerar	Shaw Wlallaced & Co
Strathfillan	2816	Hitton	
Sprinburn	3173	Crosthwaite	M M & Co
Viruwa	2176	Kmmetti	M M & Co
Waroonga	1607	Bamber	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2339	Oatto	Bom ay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	...	Kobo	16-12 N Y Kaisha
B Hidalgo	2760	Boxhall	Hull	16-12	F Muir & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Karachi	24-12	F M & Co
D & E Kirby Bank	2013	Kerr	Leith & Antwerp	23-12	Shaw Wallace
F Chyebassa	3392	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	21-12	M M Mackenzie & Co
H Kisara	503	B shop	Busreh	17-12	M M & Co
N Shah Nawaz	2324	M tchell	Mauritius	21-12	Shah S N Co
N Liebenfels	2357	Ottmann	Hamburg via K'chi	24-12	W & A Graham & Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	Middlesbro	18-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	.....	Liipool	27-12 W & A Graham & Co
4 Capri	2718	Palone	Shanghai	17-12	F & R S N Co
7 Praga	2383	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-12	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Oceana	3507	Bido	London		19-12 P & O S N Co
12 Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	22-12	P & O Co H W P D
Mahsudi	517	Ahmed	Mangalore		18-12 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	D'Ibberville (F r Cruiser)	Leegrenee ...	Toulon, Nov 4
	Ben Nevis s	Barns	N'Castle, Nov 14
	Adalia s	Hannaford...	Karachi, Dec 13

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s	Mancini	Genoa, &c
	Clematis s	Davis	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nawab, Corkhill, for Calcutta, &c.
" City of Manchester, Findlay, for Dunkirk.
" Hahenfels, Miller, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Names	From
10	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
	Byculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein
	Costafels	H Moller	Madras
	H'ms Hyacinth	Sir G Warrender	Rt C.B.C.V.O. Rangoon
	Manston	Edwards	Karachi
	Netherlee	T Raukin	Karachi
	Sutherland	W Parlett	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

11	Fazilka	M G Williams	Mauritius
	Walhalla	E Kunble	Karachi
	Ormiscle	M Nelson	U K or Kont

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petrenia	Copenhagen		
Nov. 1	Saint Bede	Cardiff	1	Mormagao
15	R. M. Elba	Berbera		Mokalla
17	R. N. Staffo'a	Mogadicio		Benadir Coast
25	Bedouin	Cardiff	2	Calcutta
26	Falcon	Berbera		
28	Woodcock	Somali Coast	30	Berbera
	The Amhina	Glasgow		Auckland N.Z
	Kalomo	New York	29	Yokohama
30	Arabia	London		Bombay
	S.M.V. Kaiser Franz Joseph I	Colombo	1	Port Said
	Delft Linger	Hamburg	29	Yokohama
	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	30	Perim
30	Madura	Zanzibar	1	Zanzibar
	H. Rubattino	Genoa	30	Bombay
	A. Vispucci	Muscwa		Muscwa
	Hadari	Bombay	1	Jedda
Dec. 1	Chupra	Do.		Antwerp
	S. I. M. Dalhousie	Mokalla		
	Ettrickdale	Suez		
	Oceanien	Sydney	2	Marseilles
2	Singer	D'Jibouti	3	D'Jibouti
	Dredger Macquarl	Glasgow	2	Hobart Tasmania
	China	Sydney		London
	Salsette	Bombay		
	Woodcock	Berbera	2	Somali Coast
	Wissmann	Abbis		
3	Sirdh Allum	Bombay	3	Jeddah
	Africa	Medit'n	5	Hodeidah
	Syria	London	3	Calcutta
	Transport No. 2	Southampton		Karachi
	Dongola			
4	Sambia	Yokohama	4	Hamburg
5	Sk. Berkhud	Perim		
	Rahmani	Jeddah	5	Kamachi
	Travetsa	Jeddah		Odessa
	Hohenfels	New York		Calcutta
	Nezhibah	Red Sea Ports		
	Kleist	Yokohama		Hamburg
	Shah Jehan	Bombay		Jeddah via Perim
	Woodcock	Somali Coast		Berbera

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived in London on the morning of the 14th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elyiss, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, left Liverpool on the evening of the 12th instant.

The City Line steamer City of London arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—300 bales cotton, 82 bales wool, Ebji Shewji ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 70 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,344 cwts oil cake, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—11 bales twist. E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—5 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy ; 78 cwts turmeric, L Lukhmidas ; 25 bales hemp, R Mancherji ; 1 case carpets, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 50 bags rice, P and O Company ; 43 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales hides, H N and Haji Essa ; 9 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn ; 117 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales hides. M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 4 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 45 cwts cupplo, S Bhimji ; 3,000 cwts mirabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 14 cases fishmaws, J Reimtoola and Co ; 100 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co : 60 cwts alves, A H Mowjee and Co ; 20 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed ; 2 bales hides, H A Oomer ; 23 bales hides, B Esmail ; 3 bales carpets, G P Shavrides and Co ; 40 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—28,183 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros

Umzumbi s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.

Chyebassa s—86 cwts cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, Hollard Bombay Trading Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, P Bhimjee ; 20 bales cotton, E Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG

Hidalgo s—105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Leinchenfels, 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 402 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 9 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co ; 440 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—37 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,800 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 210 cwts themeric, 101 cwts dillseed, 102 cwts senna leaves, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 22 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co.

Praga s—4,000 cwts linseed, Saw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—88 cwts sharkfins, and 4 cwts fishmows, R Dhunjee and Co ; 42 cwts storax, Ahllarakhia and Co.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 150 cwts gum, A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Capri s—250 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—800 bales twist M B Kaish

Capri s—250 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 350 bales cotron, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 300 bales cotton M B Kaisha

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th December.

There will be a Meeting of the Members of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. to-morrow Thursday the 17th instant at 5-30 p. m., to elect an Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next the 19th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th December.

515.—PRACTICE.

Practice will be carried out from the 10" B L Gun at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 19th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and caps.

516.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will meet at the B. V. A. Club on Wednesday the 16th instant at 7 p. m.

517.—DRILLS.

10" B. L. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort on Thursday the 17th instant at 9 p. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

518.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 20th instant, Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition of the 13th instant.

WINNERS OF SPOONS.

200 Yards.		300 Yards.	
Sergt. Venn	30+5=35	Sapper Robson	29+4=33
Sapper H. Hotz	30+4=34	Gr. Thompson	28+4=32
Corpl. Nevin	29+6=35	S. I. Williams	27+6=33

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. Rifle Association,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th December.

617.—Detail for the week ending 19th instant :—Thursday, 17th inst.—" F " Coy. will parade at St. Mary's College Byculla at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Route March.

Friday, 18th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

648.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 19th inst.

Sunday 20th instant.—The Range is reserved for G. & G. A. & G Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HEFFERAN—LITTLE—December 5, at Badarpur, A. B. Railway, District Sylhet, in the Railway Institute, by the Rev. Father Marcelline Molz, S. I. S., M. A., assisted by the Rev. Father Angsar, S. I. S., James Arthur Hefferan, Superintendent of Works, Calcutta Tramway Company, with Daisy Geraldine Mary Little, eldest daughter of F. C. Little, District Traffic Supdt., Badarpur.

McGREGOR—TOMKINS—November 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Rev. W. R. Peacock, Daniel Arthur McGregor, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., Allahabad, to Annabelle, daughter of John Tomkins, Esq., of Ottawa, Canada.

DEATH.

ROSEBOOM—December 10, at Medical College, Calcutta, Rosalind Roseboom, aged 48, for 27 years Missionary in the Church of England Zenana Mission.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES.' The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajhu, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncrasy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antipeiic ic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m ; Sun sets, 6h., 4m.; High water 4-28m., 5-27a.; Low water, 0-0m., 11-5a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p m.

Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Secretariat, 11-30 a. m.

Inangural meeting of the Bombay Kennel Association, Motor Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 6 p. m.

Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m. ; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m. ; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m. ; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 17.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m. Empire Theatre, Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, 9-30 p. m. Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m. ; High water, 5-25m., 7-0a.; Low water, 0-56a.

Friday, December 18.—P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of the 4th December, due to arrive at 8 a. m. Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Grant Medical College Tennis Court, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 6-27m, 8-18a.; Low water, 0-38a.; 1-43a.

Saturday, December 19.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Doll Dressing Competition, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, annual meeting, Mahim, 4-30. p. m.. Sun rises, 7h. 6m ; Sun sets, 6h. 6m. ; High water, 7-31m., 9-11a. ; Low water, 1-51m., 2-26a.

Sunday, December 20.—4th Sunday in Advent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground). Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-56a. ; Low water, 2-51m., 2-5a.

Monday, December 21.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. The Sir Raeul Khan Mills Company, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m. G. I. P. Railway Institute, Byculla, Children's Sports and Christmas Tree, on the Bombay Education Society's Grounds, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m ; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 9-19m.,10-37a.; Low water, 3-43m., 3-44a.

Tuesday, December 22.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Railway station. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 7m. ; High water, 10-5m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-22a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umhlote" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 21st instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 22nd idem. —Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s.s. "Capri," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday the 17th instant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, and the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses...R. Chapl
Overture	The Sicilian Vespers ...Verdi
Reminiscences of	Donizetti ...Fred. Godfrey
Song Cornet Solo	The is far from the land ...F. Lambert
Intermezzo	The Sweeps ...Paul Rubens
Selection	The Gondeliers ...Sullivan
Valse	Red Roses ...F. Lebar

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOLS.

The annual prize-distribution of the Bombay Education Society's High Schools took place yesterday in the compound of the Schools at Byculla. The Right Rev. Dr. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, presided, and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

The Rev. W. Kennelly, Honorary Secretary, said he was sure they all extremely deplored the sad circumstances which prevented H. E. the Governor from presiding at the prize-distribution that evening. They were all deeply grieved at His Excellency's sad loss, and he (the speaker) was sure they all wished him to move a vote of sympathy to His Excellency and Miss Clarke at their sad loss. He prayed that Almighty God the only Comforter might comfort them in their sad bereavement. At the same time that they deplored His Excellency's absence, they were extremely fortunate that the Lord Bishop presided over that evening's functions, and they were very thankful to His Lordship for the trouble he had taken in coming there.

The Rev. Mould proposed and Mr. H. Macnee seconded that the annual report be taken as read. The motion was carried. The report has already been published.

His Lordship then distributed the prizes.

The Lord Bishop in addressing the meeting said that they had at different places expressed their great sorrow at the death of Lady Clarke, and their sympathy with His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke in their sad bereavement. In this school they had come to feel that, because it had affected their prize-giving. But he thought one of the most striking things was how every class and community, creed and race, had felt and expressed the same sympathy. As to the School, he wished he could say much, but, as they knew, he had a pressing engagement elsewhere which prevented him from addressing them at any length. This school him reminded of certain lines of Robert Browning in which he said of a successful man that he knew the right thing, he did it and thanked God when it was done. No nobler character than that could be imagined, and it was just this sort of character that this school attempted to form in their students. Again, the students should remember that education was incomplete without religion. Many countries had tried to give education without religion but the attempt had always failed. No man could be a good citizen without religion. He was glad to know that they had a head-master in Mr. Macnee, who was considered to be the best head-master in the Presidency (Loud applause). They ought to be proud to be taught by such a man. He (the speaker) was also glad to know that they were all pleased to have the Rev. Mr. Kennelly back among them. He liked to work for the school, and the school liked him to be there. He would conclude his speech by wishing them all every success.

Mr. S. J. Sarjant proposed and the Rev. P. Eykyn seconded a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop which was carried amid applause.

An interesting programme of recitations brought the proceedings to a close.

THE DUM DUM DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your journal being run on the admirable principle of Fair Play to all, I am certain that you, Sir, will favourably consider an opportunity of aiding the poor natives who have suffered from the regrettable occurrence at Dum Dum. The opportunity of proving once more that Englishmen are ever desirous of alleviating suffering, regardless of race or creed, would be the means of showing to the world that those who suffer in the performance of their duty, however humble and lowly, receive support from the Anglo-Indian Press. There is reason to believe that the employees of the sister factory at Kirkee will not fail to subscribe to such a good cause. Whether the occurrence was due to accident or design does not affect the unfortunate victims. Trusting that you, Sir, will open a fund in aid of those who are suffering and alleviate their distress.—Yours etc.,

A. W. BADHAM.

[We shall be glad to receive subscriptions. Ed., B. G.]

KING EDWARD has founded at Biarritz an institution called "King Edward's Nursing Home." The nurses are to be British, and must have passed the examination of a London hospital.

THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THE FASCINATING
SHOW-ROOMS
AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
SPECIAL DISPLAY
FOR THIS SEASON.
DOLLS,
LADIES' HATS,
BELTS, HAND BAGS,
PURSES, SETS COMBS,
NECKLACES, POWDER
BOXES, GAMES,
&c.
THE GRAND
XMAS BRAN PIE
WILL BE OPEN
From MONDAY, 21st Dec, 1908.
Annas 12 and Rs. 1-8 a dip.

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The President of the Gujarat Sahitya of Sabha Ahmedabad has addressed the following representation to the Registrar of the Bombay University on the subject of the examination papers :—

Sir,—I am desired by the Gujarat Sahitya Sabha to submit for the consideration of the syndicate the following representation on the subject of the question papers in Gujarati set at the Matriculation Examination.

2. The question papers in Gujerati set at the Matriculation Examination in the years 1907 and 1908 are, the Gujarat Sahitya Sabha respectfully submits, open to serious objections.

3. The course prescribed by the University is that there will be one paper containing unseen vernacular passages for explanation or translation and an exercise in composition. The question papers above refered to have, however travelled far beyond the scope, in as much as they have required candidates to "paraphrase" passages, to "explain and test in English the arguments contained" in passages and to "explain in Gujerati and discuss the ideas contained" in passages set in the papers. An exercise in explanation is far different from and much simpler than testing of arguments and discussion of ideas. Further, students appearing at the Matriculation Examination could only be expected to be able to explain the language of Vernacular passages. They do not possess the mental training and equipment to examine the validity of arguments and chains of reasoning.

4. The language of the passages set in these question papers is very stiff and is full of Sanskrit words with which students going up for the Matriculation Examination could not be expected to be familiar, such words being found only in higher literature which they are not expected to have read. The following may be cited as instances.

(a). Question III of 1907.

અંગ્રેજી તથા ગુજરાતી છંદના પ્રાણભૂત તત્વ વચ્ચે મૂલગત ભેદનું પરિણામ.

આ ઉત્તરોત્તર પ્રયત્ન કેવો હસનીય થાય છે તે સર્વને અનુભવ ગમ્ય છે.

(b). Question IV of 1907.

જેમ દીપક કેરી ગલ ગગન, એમ પરબ્રહ્મમાં
અખા તું ગણ.

સેજ સ્વભાવે સર્વાતીત, દૈત તેજ બારયું અદૈત.

(c). Question II of 1908.

આત્મભાનની ન્યૂનતા એજ ઉત્કર્ષનો બાધક છે.

આ સંસ્થાના સુકાન ઉપર અનુષ્ય કરતા કોઇક અધિક દિવ્ય શક્તિનો હાથ છે એમ પ્રતીતિ ઉપજે છે.

વાસ્તવીક દાનવીર ગ્રંથકારજ છે.

સર્વભક્ષી કાળનો કર પણ તેઓની સ્મૃતિને વિકળ કરી શકતો નથી.

(d). Question III of 1908.

આ આપણા દેશમા મૂર્ખતા અને દુષ્ટતાની ભરેલી અવ્યવસ્થામાંથી લોકોનો ઉદ્ધાર કરવાને માટે ઉદ્ભત થવાની આવશ્યકતા છે.

ઉદ્ધતિ વિના આપણી ઉન્નતિ થવાની નથી.

સુમુક્ષુ મનુષ્યે ઉપાધિ વધારવી નહી ; નિવૃત્તિ કાર્યમાં તે અંતરાય પડાવનારી થઇ પડે છે.

ઘરસૂત્રના સધળાં સાહિત્ય ઉપાધિજ છે.

5. The subject matter of the passages set for paraphrase, translation, explanation &c., in these papers, pertains to philosophical doctrines and literary matters which could not be properly comprehended by the candidates, considering their age and the extent of their studies. Candidates going up for the Matriculation Examination could only be expected to possess general knowledge of a Vernacular language and it would be unfair to call upon them to explain, translate or criticise passages involving thoughts of a highly complex natnre. The following may be cited in support of this objection.

(a). Question III of 1907. Para 3 pertains to literature.

(b). Question IV of 1907. The verses given for explanation in English pertain to philosophy.

(c). Question I of 1908. Para (a) and (b).

(d). Question II of 1908. I, II, III, IV, V, VI and X contain abstract abstruse matter.

(e). Question III of 1908. Paras (3) and (4).

6. Equally objectiouable is the system, which has been adopted, of prescribing several passages, one of which is to be selected at option, for paraphrase. The passages being unseen, the candidates have to read all of them carefully and to try to understand them before they are able to make their selection, and this naturally takes a great deal of their time.

7. The way in which exercises in composition have been set, is similarly liable to grave objection. Most of the essays prescribed are on subjects which are generally not discussed or read by students going up for the Matriculation Examination. They refer to higher literary studies and are such as cannot be dealt with by students who have only finished their school course. The subjects of essays have further been couched in such unfamiliar Sanskrit words that condidates have not been able to know precisely what they are asked to write upon.

8. The Gujarat Sahitya Sabha believes that the object of the University in making Veanacular languages a compulsory subject at the Matriculation Examination, is to promote the study of those languages; and the Sabha gratefully appreciates their measure. But the Sabha feels that it is its duty to point out that this laudable object of the University is being frustrated so, far as Gujarati is concerned, by the nature of the papers set in that language. The Gujarati language is spoken not only by Hindoos but by Parsis, Mahomedans, Boras and others and in an Entrance Examination it ought to be possible for all these communities to offer themselves for examination in an ordinary test of their Vernacular language. The unusually difficult test of the paper set has created such a dismay among candidates and their teachers that Gujarati speaking students have been known to prefer the Voluntary English paper to the Vernacular.

9. The Gujarat Sahitya Sabha begs, therefore, respectfully to make the following suggestions:—

(a). The questions in Gujarati should always be confined strictly to the scope of the curriculum fixed by the University.

(b). The language of the passages set should be simple Gujarati not containing unfamiliar Sanskrit or Persian words.

(c). The subject matter of the passages prescribed should not appertain to higher studies, the knowledge of language and not that of literature being kept in view.

(d). A passage for translation from English into Gujarati may be set along with the exercises, translation from English into Vernacular being a better test of the candidate's knowledge of the Vernacular than translation from Vernacular into English.

(e). The Gujarati passages set should be of the style of Narmagadya, Vanraj Chavdo or Karan Ghelo in prose and Dalpat Kavya in verse. A similar standard prescribed for Sanskrit has been found to be very satisfactory.—Yours, &c.

(Sd.) RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM NEELKANTH,
President, Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.

In order to prevent elder children being kept at home "to look after baby," the London County Connoil is trying the experiment of appointing "baby-minders," who will take care of the babies in the school buildings during school hours.

AWFUL AGONY OF ECZEMA ON FACE

And Head was Beyond Words—Suffered for Six Months—One Remedy After Another Failed—Even Medical Aid was Ineffectual.

WAS CURED IN A MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling on my face which became red and very painful and irritating. From there it went to my head and it is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the six months that the eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor several times and his treatment was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I read of a similar case of eczema having been cured by the Cuticura Remedies, so I thought I would have at least one more try to get my head and face right. I bought the whole treatment (Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills) and persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to anyone and the relief I felt was great. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies for about a month, using two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura for skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. My experience with other remedies for eczema, and I should think I tried them all, enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. Miss Maggie Hynes, Esker, Kilkelly, Mayo, Feb. 13, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema, the frightful scalings, as in psoriasis, the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head—all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 77, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—" We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE NEW ACT.

THE "STATESMAN":—However opinion may differ, regarding the policy of the Act which was passed by the Legislative Council yesterday (Dec. 11), those who hold that the measure was necessary will be surprised at the comparative mildness of its provisions. At a halfway halting house between the Criminal Procedure Code and the tremendous engine of deportation without trial, it presents a final effort to cope with the anarchists by some of the forms at least of the ordinary Law. The new Act consists of only two parts. The first portion is designed to secure the speedy trial of anarchist offences, and for this purpose establishes a special tribunal composed of three Judges of the High Court. Henceforth the proceedings against a person accused of anarchist offences will consist of an "ex parte" inquiry before a Magistrate, at which neither the accused nor his pleader will be present and from which the public will be excluded. If the Magistrate is satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to justify him in putting an accused person on his trial, he will frame a charge and commit the accused for trial by the special tribunal. The accused will be supplied with a copy of the charge and of the evidence, and will be able to secure the evidence of any witnesses he may wish to call. The trial will be conducted before the three Judges, from whose decision there will be no appeal except upon a point of law. Some departure of this kind from the ordinary routine of trial has been almost universally expected and demanded. The regular procedure hitherto followed has proved too cumbrous for dealing with conspiracies and the complicated cases of crime to which the unrest has given birth. Every prosecution might pass through four stages, namely, the Police inquiry, the Magistrate's inquiry, the trial at the Sessions Court, and the appeal to the High Court. At every stage the ingenuity of lawyers could interpose delays, with the result that months might pass between the commission or detection of a crime and its punishment. Thus, as Sir Edward Baker observed in the course of his brief but weighty speech, the shame and shock caused by the first revelation of a crime were apt to be converted into weariness and disgust. Further, owing to the publicity given to the proceedings, the trials of anarchists were brought daily before the community for long periods, and kept the public mind in a state of tension. It is quite possible, for example that before the case now occupying the attention of the Alipore Court is disposed of, the sayings, doings, and movements of the accused will have been paraded before the public almost daily for a whole year. No one can pretend that such delay is in the interests of the community, or necessary in order to secure justice for the men under trial. It has arisen simply, as Sir Harvey Adamson said, from the unsuitability of our elaborate criminal procedure to the trial of conspiracy cases, and the Act is intended to substitute summary methods for a form of trial which has demonstrably broken down. The principal features of the new procedure can be justified, at the Legal Member pointed out, either by English analogies or by its obvious advantages. The "ex parte" Magisterial inquiry prescribed by the Bill resembles the proceeding before an English grand jury, who arrive at their finding upon "ex parte" evidence and in the absence of the accused or his advisers. The addition of two Judges to the ordinary strength of the Court compensates for the elimination of the jury. One point of the new procedure to which exception may be taken is the provision which renders admissible before the Special Bench the evidence of a witness who has deposed at the Magisterial inquiry if he dies before the trial, or is absent, and the Special Bench finds that the death or absence was caused in the interests of the accused. Under the new Act there will be no opportunity for cross-examination at the Magisterial inquiry, and it is difficult to see how the three Judges can assess at its proper value the testimony of a witness whom they have not seen or heard and whose statements are absolutely untested. The accused are, however, to some extent protected by the serving clause that the death or absence of the witness must appear to have been caused in their interest. The real justification for this alteration in the ordinary Law of Evidence is to be found in the expectation that by the change of the incentive to territorize or to remove Crown witnesses will be taken away, so that the contingency provided for will not arise. The second part of the Act is designed to suppress unlawful associations, and has not so far as we are aware, been anticipated in any quarter. The necessity for its enactment rests mainly upon such information regarding the character of the societies aimed at as Sir Harvey Adamson and Sir Edward Baker chose to place before the Council. It has indeed been clear from the evidence given in certain trials that the so-called National Volunteers have not everywhere confined themselves to such laudable objects as keeping order at meetings or assisting pilgrims, and that various "Samitis" have actually been little better than branches of the anarchist conspiracy. It is plain, moreover, that the boycott of foreign goods must, in order to be effective, have been conducted by an organisation or organisations of some kind. The public had not been prepared for the grave view which Sir Edward Baker takes of this confederacy of political societies. But we have no hesitation in accepting the assurance of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the dangerous nature of these organisations, for the violence and persecution with which the boycott has been forced upon unwilling villagers testify eloquently to the character and aims of this mischievous propaganda. We trust that one result of the provisions framed against unlawful associations will be to hasten the extinction of a movement which though professedly economic in its objects, has done more than any other form of agitation to kindle racial strife and to engender an anti-English feeling. Sir Edward Baker proclaimed his doubt whether the new measure is strong enough to cope with the unlawful societies of whose baneful influence he is so thoroughly convinced. Not a few will entertain a similar misgiving regarding the Act as a whole. One of its patent defects is the absence of any provision to facilitate the detection of Anarchist crime, thought the chief difficulty in grappling with the conspiracies has been the apathy of the public at large and the reluctance of persons having knowledge to give information to the police. A useful provision to be found in the recent legislation directed against organized crime in Ireland enables magistrates to examine on oath any person deemed able to give information concerning a crime, even though no person was under arrest. In view of the passivity of the people in Bengal, such a method of eliciting information might prove successful. However, the Lieutenant-Governor is plainly determined to use his powers vigorously, and indeed has declared that he will not hesitate to demand further powers should the new measure prove ineffective.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—It is most regrettable that the majority of the Members of Parliament who take, or profess to take, an interest in India, should be men of very poor mental calibre in the first place, and in the second, men who continue to display the most amazing ignorance of the subjects on which they attempt to lay down the law. They are for the most part individuals who have made no mark in English politics and who seldom speak in the House on any subject but India, because if they touched on Home politics their ignorance and ineptitude would at once become apparent. India, however, is a long way off. Few of the Commons are intimately acquainted with her affairs, and it is possible to air all kinds of erroneous opinions without any one present having sufficient knowledge to rise and prick the bubble of gaseous effusions.

The debate on the subject of the proposed Indian loan of five millions on Monday last is a remarkable case in point. Mr. Keir Hardie, whose knowledge of India is confined to one short trip, in which he saw practically nothing of the country, inveighed with his accustomed egregious fatuity against the cost of large irrigation works. Now, if there is one point on which all shades of opinion, European and Indian are agreed, it is on the value of irrigation. There can be no two opinions of the importance to a country of public works which change a vast howling wilderness of millions of acres into a fertile plain covered with green and smiling crops. The astonishing success of the Colonies that have been planted on irrigated land is an irrefutable argument in their favour. This success has been especially notable in the Punjab Colonies. In Sind it is less marked, a fact which is due in no small measure to the possession by zemindars of very large properties. A man who holds a very considerable area of land will not take the trouble to cultivate the whole of it and, as a consequence, in Sind, only from 35 to 40 per cent. of the irrigable land is cultivated against a possible 60 or 70 per cent. Even so, in 1906-07 a total of 1,719,255 acres in Eastern Sind was cultivated on irrigated land, in the Punjab 6,706,312 acres. Would Mr. Keir Hardie advocate the rendition of this great area? which supports thousands of cultivators, to barrenness, to be overwhelmed by the all-devouring sand, Irrigation is the chief security against the terrible famines which devastate and decimate India. To permit the fertilising waters of the rivers to run unutilised to the sea while a stricken population cries for bread would be the greatest crime a Government could commit against the Indian millions.

The importance to the country of Railways is second only to that of irrigation. Each fresh famine demonstrates to mathematical certainty the incalculable value of the Railways in relieving distress by conveying, quickly and cheaply, food-grains for the people and fodder for their cattle from other parts of the country untouched by scarcity and by enabling them to get away on the first signs of trouble before their strength is exhausted by shortness of food. In the Deccan famine of 1906, 295,000 persons left their homes to seek work elsewhere. Then again the educational influence of Railways is enormous, especially in breaking down prejudice and superstition by permitting to the people who use them a wider outlook than they could ever again if they remained always in one place. The whole commerce of the country rests on the Railways for its foundations. They provide the means of livelihood for, 516,756 natives of this country and for 9,982 Eurasians and 7,180 Europeans. Dr. Rutherford informed the House that Indians did not want further expenditure on Railways. No doubt the peoples of India, like many others, would like to get everything for nothing, but they are always asking for increased facilities, faster trains, less crowded vehicles and better third-class accommodation, for all of which advantages increased expenditure is a "sine qua non." Moreover, the number of Indians using the Railways increases steadily year by year. The figures for 1907 of passengers carried were over three hundred and five millions, a number equal to the whole population. The tons of merchandise carried in the same year were sixty-two millions. Finally, the Railways of India are a most valuable financial asset to the country. The net gain to the State in 1907, after meeting the expenses of working and all charges for interest on capital, was 382·79 lakhs of rupees. This money is all returned to the country in some form or other and helps to reduce enormously the burden of taxation. If the Railways were worked at a loss there might be some plausibility in the contention that they are not wanted by Indians, though even than they would be a necessity for the development of the country. But when they are the means of large profits to the State, how is it possible for any sane person to grudge the expenditure which brings about such results? Strategic Railways naturally stand on another footing. Their value lies not in their paying capacity but in the security they afford against attack from without. They can only be considered in connection with the complete scheme of Indian defence as a whole,—on which of course Dr. Rutherford is a far better judge than Lord Kitchener! Fortunately for the country the Secretary of State for India is not likely to be moved by the utterances of irresponsible politicians who are recognised as wind bags on all subjects with which the House has a working acquaintance. It is therefore probable that India will get the required loan, without undue delay or difficulty.

THE UNIONIST PARTY AND TARIFF REFORM.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Mr. Balfour's vigorous declaration in favour of Tariff Reform at Cardiff has been followed, as will be seen from a telegram we published, by a forecast of the first Unionist Budget, by Mr. Wyndham at Liverpool. That Budget, Mr. Wyndham says, will be one embodying the principles of Tariff Reform and will provide for a 2s. duty on corn with preference for the sister States, and for a small duty on wood with Colonial preference, while wool will be exempted. We infer that various other articles will also be affected, though this meagre and unilluminating statement by Mr. Wyndham gives little information. The wisdom of making any detailed statement at all is questionable from the Party point of view. It was largely because Mr. Chamberlain committed himself to specific proposals in regard to such and such articles that the discussion of the broad issue gave way to wrangling over details, and Mr. Balfour's reticence was probably better advised than Mr. Wyndham's statement. However, the Party aspect of the matter is comparatively unimportant.

The three main objects of Tariff Reform are increase of revenue, the protection of British industry and the consolidation of the Empire. As regards the first of these objects, there is excuse for some scepticism for it is difficult to reconcile the assertion that revenue from the taxation of foreign imports will increase with the statement that British industries will be protected. The claim that revenue will be greatly increased must also be regarded, we think, as so far not clearly unestablished. The economy that Tariff Reformers may much more confidently expect is relief from the expenditure on the unemployed, whose ranks would assuredly be thinned by the protection of British industry. As for the third object, the drawing together of the units of the Empire with the exception of India, by Colonial preference, there is every reason to believe that Mr Chamberlain's hopes can be realised. But Tariff Reform will have to extend over a much wider area than Mr. Wyndham has plotted out, if it is to affect the relations of the Colonies and the Home country appreciably. Unless Mr. Balfour has recently modified his views, he holds that there should be a system of small duties on a large number of articles, exempting raw materials, and so adjusted that no extra burden shall be laid on the poorer classes. In order to fulfil this last condition the increased cost of some articles would presumably be counterbalanced by some reduction in the duties on others which the Empire produces, and here once more we find a reason for doubting that the net gain to the revenues of the United Kingdom from Tariff Reform will be large. But the other arguments in favour of Tariff Reform remain, and they will probably be strong enough to place the Unionist Party in a position to draw up that Budget which Mr. Wyndham has outlined.

THE NEW LEGISLATION.

THE "Indu Prakash":—We have no desire to contest the theoretical soundness of the proposition that when the Executive Government deliberately come to the conclusion that special Courts and special methods of trial and of punishment are necessary for preserving society from organized anarchical outrages, it is the duty of all loyal and peace-abiding people to support them ungrudgingly. But knowing as we do the incompetency of those subordinate administrative officials, on whose reports, after all the heads of the Indian Government have to rely, we hope to be pardoned to say that the case for the special legislation that was passed yesterday (December 11) by a suspension of the standing orders and usual procedure in the Supreme Legislative Council does not seem to have been made out in anything like a fully convincing manner. There is great strength besides in the contention of the Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose that it would have been highly statesmanlike and wise to wait for some weeks and watch the results of the announcement of reforms which Lord Morely is going to make on coming Monday and then to pass the new legislation, if the need for the same was felt in spite of the reforms. At any rate the two might well have been synchronised. However that is a minor matter as compared with the questions of the intrinsic necessity of the new measures and the soundness and equity of the provisions thereof. The picture of the present state of things drawn by Sir H. Adamson was indeed a dismal one, specially that of the reign of terror represented to be established by the Samitics and the Volunteers. We look, however, at the picture from another point also.

The "Rast Goftar":—We are glad that the first and most imperative advance is made in the direction of an amendment of the standing Criminal Code of the country as applicable to violent political offences against the State. The Bill, which was scuttled through all its stages at one single meeting of the Council, is its own justification for dispensing with the formalities of procedure adopted under ordinary circumstances. The fact that the Bill was put to the vote of the Council on the eve of a new epoch of administrative reforms shows that while the Government is anxious to meet all legitimate popular aspirations in a spirit of sympathy, they will not be found wanting in their duty to put down lawlessness with a firm and unrelenting hand. The measure was not urged a day too soon, and an adoption of its provisions a few months earlier would have averted miscarriage of justice and the perpetration of some recent crimes which were rendered notoriously facile through the cumbrous and elastic procedure of the law as it stood. The new Act is neither sweeping and offensive nor unnecessarily severe. It leaves peaceful men alone, interferes with none of those rights which lawful citizens cherish, and carries terror to none save those who harbour wicked designs of murder and bloodshed, and are themselves a terror to the State and society. The Bill will commend itself to all loyal and righteous people, and though there might be an honest difference of opinion as to that part of it where it deals with unlawful associations, a moment's reflection would disarm suspicion and disapproval. Though the regulation is elastic, we may count upon the discretion of the executive to administer it with prudence, and may with a brave heart prepare for an occasional conscious or unconscious abuse of its powers, pinning on one hand our faith in the integrity of those who sit higher in authority to correct indiscretions, in the subordinate service and on the other in the alert wakefulness of the Press to scent and report any abuses that may occur. We cannot reflect with equanimity upon the presence of a burning match in an inflammable prairie, and the same feeling of impatience is predominant when we think of the possible havoc which secret societies of desperate characters may spread when they have unhindered access to schools and colleges. The dangerous movement of volunteering in Bengal, the existence of secret societies suspected to be spread throughout the country and the fact that the worst cases of anarchist crimes in that Province have been perpetrated by raw and giddy youths show that, stripped of this provision, the Bill would have been reduced to the state of a bone without marrow and a skeleton without sinews.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—The Government have forged new legislation to suppress anarchism in India; and their action has met with the unanimous support of non-official members of the Council. The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, it is true, offered a somewhat halting support of the measure. But the very fact of the Bill having passing unanimously may be taken as a proof of the conviction that has stolen over the minds of all responsible publicists and the more intelligent section of the Indian public, that drastic measures have become essential, not only for safeguarding the interests of the British Raj, but the preservation of public tranquillity and the protection of many sacred interests of the people themselves. The Government of Lord Minto have conducted themselves with admirable wisdom and moderation; and though the measure now adopted for the prevention of crime, the suppression of the extremely dangerous and unwholesome influences that have been at work in the two Bengals, and the effective administration of justice, is somewhat stringent, it would be impossible to praise too highly the self-restraint and total absence of vindictiveness that His Excellency's Government have evinced in dealing with this new pest. We do certainly wish that Government had framed this new legislation as special legislation, and not incorporated it in the Statute Book, as ordinary law of the land, even as regards Bengal. We endorse the opinion that the attitude of the Government would have been still more reassuring to the public mind, if the Bill had been limited to a definite period, or so incorporated in the Statute Book as to make its provisions operative for a definite period, leaving it to the discretion of the Viceroy to bring it into force from time to time as need might arise in particular provinces. We, however, venture to trust that remembering the ready acquiescence of the public leaders and the people at large, and the willing support accorded by them to the Government in the present instance, Government will not hesitate to repeal the Act as soon as the necessity for its maintenance has disappeared. In that faith we welcome this measure, endorsing the unanimous popular verdict as to its absolute necessity at the present juncture.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar":—The Sword of Damocles which was known for some time past to be hanging over the anarchists of Bengal has at last fallen, a Bill for putting down anarchism being introduced at an emergency session of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Friday last, and passed at once into law. This is the second time within a year when most drastic enactments have been given the sanctity of law in the most summary manner, the first occasion being the passing of the new Explosives and Press Acts. On all these grounds, we are constrained to humbly protest against the deletion of the jury from the new procedure. Resentment would have been even more pronounced and general but for the fact that the Tribunal will be constituted of not members of the subordinate Judiciary, but Judges of the High Court. There is yet another and equally reprehensive feature in the first part of the Act, viz, that "all evidence given before a Magistrate (according to the new provision, it should be noted, such evidence will be taken ex parte) by any witness, whom the Court holds to have been done away with, is to be admitted." Simply because a solitary approver was done to death in the Alipore jail, it seems strange that Government should go the length of shelving one of the first principles of the Law of evidence. The proper thing to do is to better guard such witnesses and not to subvert principles. The evidence of approvers is, as a rule, vitiated and to admit it in the way proposed may sometimes involve the greatest danger. We have not made all these remarks in any captious spirit. We are perfectly cognisant of the responsibility of the authorities and the hard times they have been having. We grant that it is their bounden duty to close every avenue that leads to sedition, anarchism and violence. Let all such avenues be closed by all means. But the discarding of established principles should not be the price paid for such a consummation. But now that the thing is already done we heartily hope there will be no miscarriages. The state of things in Bengal has undoubtedly become intolerable and nobody can be more anxious than we are that normal conditions should once more prevail. Our criticism has been inspired by the most honest motives and it will not stand in the way of our wishing the new experiment complete success.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

JUDGMENT IN THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

The "Indian Spectator":—We have said that the Parsi Panchayat case is more of social than of legal interest. The legal importance of the High Court's judgment arises from the fact that the Legislature has hitherto treated Parsi-ism as a religion and not as a social distinction. Act III of 1872 speaks of the "Parsi religion," and presumably, though not necessarily, the word is used in the same sense in Acts XV and XXI of 1865. No question of conversion seems to have sprung up in 1872 which had not arisen in 1865, within the knowledge of the Legislature. There would be no difficulty in construing the Acts if what the Legislature calls the "Parsi religion" could make no converts. But Mr. Justice Davar has held that, though converts to Zoroastrianism are not entitled to the benefit of certain trusts, such conversions have not become obsolete and impossible in the eye of law since the advent of the Parsis in India. Is Mr. Justice Davar's Zoroastrianism different from the Legislature's Parsi religion? What is the law of succession and of marriage for those who have become converts to Zoroastrianism? These doubts may give rise to further litigation if the Legislature does not make its meaning clear. There are numerous Hindu castes in India, each with its own customary laws. But the Legislature speaks of the religion of these castes as the "Hindu religion." When Judges use a word in the sense of a caste, and the Legislature employs the same word in the sense of a religion, doubts and litigation may naturally arise.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET DISCUSSION.

The "Rast Goftar":—The concession which the Government of Sir George Clarke has granted for an informal discussion of the Provincial budget by the non-official members of the Legislative Council is a movement in the right direction. The so-called discussion over financial statements of the Presidency was, as hitherto carried on, in the nature of a farce. The items in the budget were settled beforehand, and the members were asked to criticise without the remotest prospect of their proposals finding their way in its improvement. Little wonder that the debate was loquacious and applied to a consideration of subjects which had no direct bearing on the financial aspects of the budget. The stale and inconsequential comments of non-official members at budget discussions have been often held up as a mark of their incompetency to suggest anything by way of constructive criticisms. But when every item of revenue and expenditure was irrevocably alloted to their respective purposes, the members naturally fought shy of the statement, in its cut and dried form. Though the present concession does not go far enough, the elected members will have an opportunity, under the new procedure, to suggest alterations and improvements. Of course, it is not given to them yet to exercise by means of votes any tangible control over the formation of the statement. The financial member will all the same have the benefit of their suggestions before he submits the budget for the consideration of higher authorities. The non-official members are often reprehended for the unpractical and extravagant nature of their proposals, but when they are allowed to lay their heads with the executive officials in an informal deliberation, their discussions, influenced by a sense of responsibility, would be less vague. The members would be in a better position in future to comprehend the absurdity of suggestions which were offered hitherto in absence of due knowledge of facts and without the necessary insight into the difficulties which rendered the practical realization of their favourite hobbies an absolute impossibility. The next budget discussion will be awaited with interest, and we may watch how far the new arrangement fulfills the anticipations which it has raised.

EVENTS AT NAGPORE AND TRAGEDY AT SURAT.

The "Gujerati":—In the conduct of a great movement like the National Congress which deals with the views and feelings, and the wants and requirements of the various races and creeds inhabiting this vast country, provincial predilections and prepossessions, provincial doctrines and methods, and sectional or racial considerations can not possibly be allowed any dominating influence in its decisions, if they happen to be in conflict or out of harmony with the views and feelings of the country as a whole, so far as it is represented in the Congress. On no other principal can a movement of such a catholic and non-racial character affecting the welfare of the Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, Native Christians, Sikhs, Rajputs and the Burmese be conducted for any length of time with anything like success or without incurring the gravest risk. The events at Nagpore and tragedy at Surat were the direct result of a most culpable disregard of this cardinal doctrine of the Congress, and we feel that it is supremely necessary to reaffirm it as clearly and as emphatically as Congressmen possibly can this year. The easiest way to destroy the Congress once more would be to leave it in the hands of wobbling politicians who, with all their good intentions, can not get over the influence of their environments or can not be firm on points of fundamental constitutional principles and who thus court the risk of re-introducing chaos and confusion into the working of a non-racial and Indian movement. Neither Madras, nor Bombay has any right whatsoever to dictate to the other provinces, nor can Bengal, the Punjab or any other province be allowed to do any thing of the kind. The decisions and resolutions of the Congress must be the result of careful straightforward and dispassionate discussion from the Indian and not the provincial standpoint and we do hope that the Congress will see that the country as a whole is not committed to views, doctrines and methods which, whatever their applicability to a particular province or community, do not meet with the approval or sympathy of the rest of the country or of the other communities.

BENGAL DAY BY DAY.

The "Parsi":—The state of Bengal still gives little cause for satisfaction. We are not yet informed whether, and if so what, measures are put in force for the suppression of anarchy and the restoration of law and order. Flying reports come in of soldiers appearing in battalions where they never were before, and explanations immediately follow to show how harmless these terrible appearances really are. Outrages of sorts continue, the latest being a heap of sleepers on the railway track, potential for much damage should an engine-driver be careless. Even the school of senseless violence appears to be feeling the necessity of adumbrating a doctrine, however. That picric acid will promote Swaraj is clearly untenable; that it can serve any useful purpose at all is unimaginable to plain men; but the versatile minds of Lower Bengal have found a programme to suit their methods in the explanation that it will shake the Feringhi out of his arrogance and make him pay rapid and respectful attention to Indian demands, if he knows that the request may be repeated by the loud voice of a bomb. It is plausible but as a theory of action it is rather doubtful. People might get anxious when their wives and children were out of doors, but as teachers of good manners we do not think the anarchists would be very successful. Their programme would certainly do nothing to promote that good-will without which an improvement in manners would be but an empty gain.

EXAMINATION SWINDLES.

The "Parsee":—The Madras University has had some unenviable experiences in the way of theft of examination papers. Rather than risk a continuance of these regrettable incidents it would be well for the Indian Universities to combine to have a small press of their own, or, as an alternative, they could send all their papers to the Government presses and make them responsible for the necessary inviolability of the papers. With the Official Secrets Act immediately overhead and the Andamans peeping over the horizon the individuals who have such a passion for early and exclusive information might find their desires cheapened as well as their opportunities withdrawn.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 15.

Skies are still cloudy in Kashmir and light precipitation has occurred in parts of this area. Light clouds are spread over the greater part of Burma, over the district at the head of the Bay, but there has been no change in the rest of India.

Humidity and temperature are generally normal, except in Sind where the latter is in excess.

Forecast—Dry weather is probable in the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air generally contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen in the extreme north where it is now low during the day, but has risen and is normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Kotah but is generally equal to the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high in Sind and at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at some stations in the south, elsewhere skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues in defect at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared over the extreme north of Upper India. The disturbed conditions in North-West India have passed away and weather has been fine there as well as over the rest of the reporting area and is likely to remain so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (14th)	79·6	61·6	...	1·72
Kuch (14th)	80·8	66·8	...	0·00
Muskat (14th)	83·3	72·1	...	0.18
Multan	73·8	46·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	58·0	35·9	...	0·00
Lahore	71·1	44·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	75·3	45·6	...	0·00
Ambala	73·4	40·0	...	0·00
Delhi	76·2	50·7	...	0·00
Agra	74·5	50·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	76·8	45·6	...	0·00
Jhansi	78·0	53·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	76·9	48·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	76·6	45·3	...	0·00
Jacobabad	77·6	50·3	...	0.00
Karachi	82·5	66·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	77·1	49·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	77·2	57·6	...	0·16
Kotah	81·0	51·1	...	0
Bhuj	85·6	58·5	...	0
Dwarka	80·8	61·2	...	0
Veraval	80·7	61·3	...	0
Rajkot	87·9	53·2	...	0
Bhavnagar Para	87·6	56·5	...	0
Surat	89·1	57·1	...	0
Ahmedabad	89·6	60·2	...	0
Deesa	88·3	52·4	...	0
Neemuch	86·0	50·8	...	0
Indore	82·2	52·1	...	0 01
Jubbulpore	76·0	43·8	...	0
Sangor	76·1	50·6	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	80·1	46·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	85·2	49·1	...	0 07
Akola	83·7	48·1	...	0
Amraoti	82·8	55·8	...	0
Nagpur	80·1	50·1	...	0
Chanda	81·0	46·5	...	0·00
Bhpur	74·7	52·1	...	0·00
Bombay	85·1	69·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·3	63·4	...	0·26
Mormugao	83·0	67·7	...	0.00
Karwar	87·8	61·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	...	...	...	...
Ahamednagar	82·4	48·6	...	0·00
Poona	82·0	44·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	85·8	56·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	84·2	53·7	...	0·00
Belgaum	79·3	56·6	...	0·34
Anantapabad	81·2	52·7	...	0·60
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·9	58·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	81·3	54·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	88·7	66·9	...	0·03
Calicut	86·8	65·6	...	0·59
Cochin	90·7	71·8	...	1·21
Colombo	89·2	73·6	...	3·79
Manalpatam	82·1	62·8	...	0·03
Bellary	84·0	57·3	...	...
Cuddapah	85·7	59·6	...	0·02
Madras	82·0	67·0	...	12·26
Bangalore	78·8	53·8	...	0·08
Coimbatore	84·9	64·8	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	88·1	70·3	...	0·02
Negapatam	83·8	69·0	...	1·09

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th December was 30·034 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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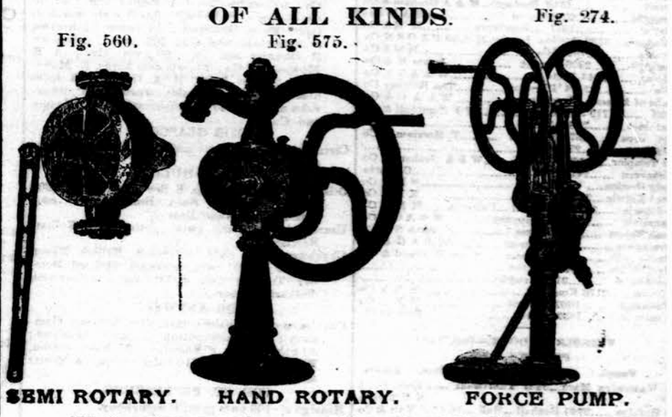
Fig. 560. Fig. 575. Fig. 274.



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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A DEFAULTING LESSEE.

Failure to Execute Tender.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit brought by Bai Kessar and others against Kessowji Devkaran, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be ordered to forthwith get a certain lease and its counterpart duly stamped, to execute the same, and get it registered; that the defendant may be ordered to pay all the costs of and incidental to the suit, etc. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Padshah and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said they were the executors and trustees of the will of Jaikusondas Gangadas, dated 28th February 1904. The will was proved in this Court in August of the same year. They had vested in them a large number of immoveable properties. In November 1907 they published an advertisement in the Gujerati papers, inviting tenders to lease the properties. They received, in answer to the advertisement, several tenders, and amongst others a tender signed by one Chotalal Shankerlal and the defendant, offering to rent the properties on the conditions mentioned in the tender, the aggregate rent being Rs. 8,300 per mensem. The tender was accepted by the plaintiffs. Defendant subsequently alleged that the said tender was his alone, and that Chotalall Shanker was not interested in the tender, and had no business to sign it. Plaintiffs thereupon accepted the statement and treated the tender as having been made by the defendant alone. In the events that had happened, the acceptance of the tender must be treated as the acceptance of the tender of the defendant alone. Defendant was placed in possession of all the premises as lessee on the 6th December 1907, and had since been receiving the rents for his own benefit. Defendant had made a deposit of three months' rent as security, and also paid the monthly rent down to 28th June 1908. He had not, however, executed the lease and the counterpart thereof, nor had he provided the necessary stamps, nor got the same registered although ample time had been given him for the purpose. The engrossment and counterpart were ready since June 1908, and sent to the defendants' solicitors, but defendant had failed to execute the same.

The defendant, in his defence, submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain this suit. He denied the material allegations of the plaint, and put the plaintiffs to strict proof thereof. The letter of acceptance of tender and other documents were not stamped or registered; and defendant denied that, even if they were written as alleged, they would be admissible in evidence, or that they would confer any right or cause of action on the plaintiffs against the defendant. Without prejudice to the above contentions, defendant said that the plaintiffs had agreed to effect, at their own cost, the necessary heavy repairs to the properties of which he was placed in possession; and though he repeatedly called upon them to effect the repairs, the plaintiffs had hitherto failed to do so. It was not true that he had been placed in possession of all the properties mentioned in the plaint. He was not yet placed in possession of the open space in the compound of the property known as Motishaw's chawl.

The hearing was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, disposed of several short causes.

Messrs. Kanga and Patel, Solicitors, sued Sakinabai and another, in respect of balance of costs due on several suits. Mr. Rustom Wadia, who appeared for the plaintiffs, reported to his Lordship that Rs. 4,000 had been paid by the defendants on account; Rs. 3,173 remained, which the defendants were willing to pay, provided the decree was not executed on the defendants till 31st January 1909, and costs of this suit were not charged. A solicitor's letter had been written to that effect. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with interest in accordance with the above provisions.

Messrs. Sufi and Hadi, sons of the late Mr. Cumruddin Tyebji, Solicitor, sued Damodardas Vandravandas and another, for Rs. 15,000, advanced at 7 per cent. on 7th June 1907. Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, instructed by Mr. Shamsh A. Tyebji, appeared for the plaintiff. The amount was decreed with interest. The defendants were not present.

The Panjab National Bank sued Dayabhoy Tapidas. Mr. Jafarbhoy Rahimtulla, instructed by Mr. S. J. Judah, appeared for the Bank, and handed in consent-terms. Counsel had signed the terms for the Bank and Mr. V. P. Vaidya had signed them for the defendants; the plaintiffs to be paid Rs. 1,849 within two months. Decreed accordingly.

Khima Khushal and others sued Ramrao Narayan and another, for monies lent on two promissory notes. The defendants were absent. Mr. Settna, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The accounts between the parties had been made up till 28th November, the rate of interest being 24 per cent. per annum. The amount due was Rs. 3,914. Questioned by his Lorship, one of the plaintiffs denied that the rate of interest was "unconscionable." A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs; but in view of the interest they had already charged, the Court declined to allow them further interest on judgment. Costs were however awarded to the plaintiffs.

Punamchand Rupaji and another sued Captain G. S. Warsley. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. N. M. Cama, appeared for the plaintiffs. One month's adjournment was asked for, and granted, on the ground that the defendant was in Canada.

In the suit of Beharilal Jotram and others against Gangaprasad Dalsukhram and others, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant was dead. The second defendant had reported by wire that he was ill, and had sent in a medical certificate, and asked for an adjournment. The first defendant's name was struck off. His Lordship remarked that whereas the defendants had not expressed a desire to defend the suit, probably this was a dodge to gain time. Recording the proof of the claim was therefore proceeded with. The plaintiffs had been employed by the defendants as their cotton agents in Bombay, to buy and sell for them, on commission. The balance of accounts made up to 24th August last showed a balance of Rs. 4,122 due to the plaintiffs. The Court passed a decree for the amount, with interest and costs.

Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel sued Aga Shahrukhshah. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, instructed by Messrs Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, appeared for the Aga. Mr. Mirza applied for time to file the written statement, on the ground that this was a hotly-contested suit. Mr. Setalvad opposed the application. Ultimately the Court granted the adjournment, after having put the defendant upon terms that he should file his statement by Monday. It was further ordered that the case should be put on the board on the first day after the Christmas vacation.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

A Double Murder by Poison

ON the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference made by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in a case against Rudrawa, wife of Shiwlingappa. The accused was charged before the Sessions Judge and a jury with the murder of two persons. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not uilty, but the Sessions Judge was of opinion upon the evidence that the accused was guilty, and therefore made the reference. Mr. J. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Clements said he was convinced that the accused gave the deceased boy Basvani powdered sugar mixed with arsenic, in the presence of witness Jamal. Jamal's mother, coming upon the scene, snatchedt the sugar away from the deceased after he had eaten some of it. She gave some to her little daughter and ate the rest herself. She then gave the deceased some sugar-balls as compensation for depriving him of his sugar. Basvani and Baban-bi, and her daughter were all taken ill with purging and vomiting. The two former died. Arsenic was detected by the Chemical Analyser to Government. The evidence of motive was strong. Mr. Clements thought the evidence, together with the medical evidence of motive, sufficient to prove that the accused gave poisoned sugar to Basvani, intending to cause his death, and thereby caused the death of both Basvani and Baban-Bi. Mr. Clements thought accused was guilty of the murder of these two.

Their Lordships convicted the accused of the murder of Basvani and Baban-Bi, and sentenced her to transportation for life.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Shambhuprasad Girjashanker, manager of the firm of Girjashanker Vajishanker doing business as bankers, shroffs and commission agents, charged Mia Saheb Abdulali Mia Saheb Sarafali, formerly paper and stationery merchants of Sutar Chawl, and his munim Manilal Trikumdas, with committing forgery for the purpose of cheating, with using a forged document and thereby inducing complainant to deliver Rs. 4,500, and with abetment. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, defended the first and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, defended the second accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged by the complainant that since 1902 his firm used to advance monies to the first accused on security of paper and stationery imported by him from Europe. About the 25th October, 1907, the second accused submitted to the complainant two invoices purporting to be issued by Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Limited, and signed by their manager Mr. John Carson, in respect of goods alleged to have been consigned by them to the accused. Believing the invoices to be genuine the complainant's firm advanced Rs. 4,500 to the first accused. Last January the first accused was adjudicated an insolvent at the instance of some of his creditors. The complainant afterwards found on inquiries that the goods mentioned in the invoices were never consigned by Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Limited, that they were not of the value mentioned in the invoices, and that the accused had bought the same from Messrs Duxbury and Sons through their Bombay agents, Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. These and some other invoices were then submitted to the local agents of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Limited, who confirmed that all of them were forgeries.

The evidence having been recorded, both the accused said they were innocent, and that they would make their statements at the Sessions Court.

The Magistrate committed both the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

YESTERDAY at Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Gulabrai Bhaidas Desai, a Hindu broker, with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium. There was a criminal charge pending against him. On the 6th instant the case was heard and adjourned until the 9th inst. On the evening of the 8th instant the accused was suddenly taken ill and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained he was suffering from opium-poisoning. After treatment he was discharged from the hospital. The accused pleaded that he was in the habit of taking opium but on the day in question he had taken an overdose. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Draper charged Karson Jiva and Ghella Kara with theft of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 2,875, the property of Mr. Haji Ibrahim Valedina. The complaint was that the first accused had removed the notes from the cash box in the shop of the complainant and had given a share to the second accused who had kept watch. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to six months' hard labour but acquitted the second accused as there was no evidence against him.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE first of the pleasant Tuesday meets of the season was held yesterday morning at Irla, a place which consists of just a few scattered huts about half a mile beyond Parla Station. Setting out from the Jackal Club was necessary in the inky darkness before daybreak a keen wind was blowing cold across the flats, and the somewhat warmer clothes which the fashion of the hunting field necessitates felt decidedly welcome. The field was not a large one, but the delightful gallop which the good pack afforded us, surely most amply rewarded the riders who followed in their wake. Moving away at the earliest possible moment, the covert at the foot of Jackal Hill was the first to be drawn, but without success. The Hounds were then taken to the woods on the top of Chuckla Hill and to the delight of everybody soon told us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. The well-known wall on this hill caused a certain amount of diversion at the commencement of the proceedings, a gap made by a horse on a recent morning's hunting being freely made use of. Running down the far side of the hill on to the Andheri Road the jackal was expected, as usual, to make for the famous Mangoe Tope on the other side, but some passing traffic in the road must have prevented his doing so, as he doubled back into the woods by Chuckla Lane, and out into the Bomanwadi Valley, heading apparently for the village of Sahar. It was here that the huntsman's horse was seen to become unmanagaable. After charging against a bullock, and tearing across the strongly banked ricefields in the valley like a mad horse, the huntsman was able with very exceptional dexterity to throw himself from the animal, whilst travelling at full speed, and still holding on to the reins succeeded in stopping the run away mare. Something must have been radically wrong with the saddlery. The huntsman was fortunately unhurt, but in spite of the kindly offer of another horse from the Hon. Sec. to the Hunt, the delay caused by the excited horse prevented the huntsman being able to catch up the flying pack again. Turning up from the valley into the Chuckla woods again the jackal repeated his tracks of only a few moments earlier and this time was able to get across the Andheri Road into the aforesaid Mangoe Tope. Keeping rather to the left of the wood we were lucky enough to just escape a field full of a number of very bad holes, and bearing to the right up the hill we arrive at the familiar narrow lane. Galloping along it as fast as circumstances would permit we twist round Robert's Corner about as fast as a motor car can turn, and sit down for a long and delightful gallop through the palm groves of Goregaum. It was all good firm grass land and nothing to prevent one galloping as fast as one chose. Eventually we reach a dense jungle, no great distance from the commencement of the Vehar range of hills, where, as will at times happen, the pack divided, and the jackal was able to make good his escape. It had been a most enjoyable run. May such good sport always attend our Tuesday hunts during the present season.

Hounds next meet at the Jackal Club on Thursday the 17th instant.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BOATS.

The New Boat Shed at Chaupati situated at the end of the Ride, just beside Charni Road Railway Crossing, is now open. The boats, which consist of two sliding seat fours, four skiffs, and two Thames double scullers, can be used at any time, and may be booked by members at the Gymkhana. A pamphlet on the Boats is lying in the Reading Room and the notice of those interested in rowing is directed thereto.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 19th instant.

A. Class Handicap.—Course No. 38, start at 3-30 p. m.

B. Class Handicap.—Course No. 38, start at 3-40 p. m.

C. Class Handicap.—Course No. 11 revised, start at 3-50 p. m.

There will be no races on Saturday 26th instant.

HOCKEY.

All-India Tournaments.

DATES FIXED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 15.

The dates for the All-India Hockey tournament at Allahabad have now been definitely fixed.

The first three days, 25th 26th, and 27th February have, in accordance with last year's competitors' wishes, been allotted for the preliminary round, which may be played off either at Allahabad or at any other station that the convenience of the competitors may suggest.

The first and subsequent rounds will have to be played off in Allahabad, from Monday 1st to Saturday 16th March inclusive.

Endeavours had been made to fix the tournament earlier in the year, but various considerations such as the Brigade and Divisional manœuvres compelled the Allahabad Gymkhana to select the dates now chosen. It will be remembered that the record entry so far, for a tournament, was secured two years ago, when the last week in February was the date decided on, and there is every reason to believe that one week later than this will not make any difference to the members or the quality of the teams entering.

Special interest attaches to the tournament this year in that the Cup has already been won twice in succession by the combined team of the 6th Jats and 37th Dogras, and if won again by the same team will definitely pass into their hands.

CRICKET.

Elphinstone College vs. Bharatpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHARATPUR, DECEMBER 15.

The Elphinstone College collapsed for 48 and lost the match by five wickets.

THE death is announced of Mr. Frank Hardcastle, the first Conservative Member of Parliament for the West Houghton Division of Lancashire, at the age of sixty-four. He was a member of the bleaching firm of James Hardcastle and Son, Belton. In 1885 Mr. Hardcastle defeated Mr. Edward Cross by a majority of 2,270 votes, and in the following year he was returned unopposed.

BILLIARDS.

The Arc Oval Table.

A LARGE number were present on Monday evening to witness an exhibition on the Arc-Oval billiard table by Mr. Fred Weiss. The table was originally introduced to do away with the mammoth breaks the professionals were putting up by means of the "anchor" cannon or similarly monotonous "nurseries." It has, however, scarcely proved a success and is not likely to oust the old table. A careful study has been made of this new game by Mr Weiss, and his play in this instance was greatly appreciated. Many of the pocket angles are similar to the ordinary tables, such as the half ball from the middle pocket to the bottom one, on the other side, and the "spot barred" rule has still to hold good. After the novelty of the table had worn off a little it also struck one that if the professionals give it their full attention they would find a position here also for the compilation of big breaks by a continual repetition of the same stroke. This was suggested when Mr. Weiss made a series of in-offs into the top pockets in turn, the curve of the cushion sending the object ball back towards the middle of the table instead of along the side. A pretty stroke on this arc-oval is an all-round cannon, the ball hugging the cushion all the way and the only danger being, as on the other table, the jaws of the pockets. In time one would of course get accustomed to the angles but, this being the first taste of the majority present, it proved a most entertaining game.

Mr. Avery was the professional's opponent, with a start of 400 in 600, and though he had doubtless had some practice he was frequently at sea, and did well to score 94. He made three double figure breaks, 10, 11 and 18, but mainly by strokes not depending upon the cushions.

Mr. Weiss's breaks consisted to a large extent of potting the red, mainly at the top of the table. He scored remarkably consistently and came out with an average of 28. Best breaks:—15, 61, 35, and then a sequence of 84, 35, 37, 14, 37, and 15. Following with 36 and 34 he passed his opponent at 488, and ran out with a sequence of 36, 52 and 43 unfinished.

Fancy shots demonstrating the peculiar angles brought the evening's entertainment to a close.

Referring to the game in which Mr. Young beat the professional, it was played at the Co operative Stores, Byculla, and not at Pyrke's. On that occasion Mr. Weiss came out with a fine average of 35·7 and Mr. Young with an equally good one, for an amateur, of 11·1. One would like to see these two meet again.

POLO.

Calcutta Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

The following teams take part in the coming Calcutta Polo Tournament:—The 15th Hussars, the Viceroy's Staff, the Gordon Highlanders and the Calcutta teams.

THE RIVAL CONGRESSES.

We have received the following correspondence relating to the split in the Congress Parties. The first is addressed to the Secretaries of the Presidency Association, Bombay, and is dated December 14th. It runs as follows:—Gentlemen,—I enclose a copy of a letter addressed by me to the President of the Meeting recently held in Bombay to elect delegates to the Nagpore Congress. As I have applied to be elected at Madras it is but meet that I should explain my position.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) K. H. KELKAR. The seconded address to the President, reads:—SIR,—I see that I am elected as one of the delegates to the Nagpur Congress I did not authorise any one to do so and I regret that anyone should have taken the liberty to propose my name without first ascertaining my wishes in the matter.

It is well known that I am one of those who have signed the Convention Creed at Surat and this by itself should have sufficed to put the proposers on an inquiry. My sympathies and convictions are entirely in favour of the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in Christmas next in accordance with the Constitution and rules adopted by the Convention Committee at Allahabad. I have always held views opposed to those entertained by people who have identified themselves with the proposed Nagpur Congress. Please therefore expunge my name from your list and oblige Yours faithfully, (Sd.) K. H. KELKAR.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON-CROP.

Third Forecast of the Cotton-crop in Burma for the year 1908-09:—(On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has, represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.)

Summary.—The area under cotton is now given as 190,267 acres, a total which is 5,263 acres less than the revised actuals of last year, but is somewhat in excess of the average area under the crop during the last five years. In Thayetmyo and Myingyan the areas under cotton are considerably less than the normal, but Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, and Meiktila report areas larger than usual.

At the end of October crop prospects were good, but the heavy rain in the first fortnight of November has done some harm and spoilt the quality of part of the crop.

It is estimated that the total yield of clean cotton from all districts will amount to 39,303 bales (400 lbs. each). This total is 10,308 bales in excess of last year's final estimate, but the yield of last year was probably underestimated.

A WOMAN named Loft, was conversing with a neighbour in Spencer-street, Hull, when she collapsed and expired. Mrs. Lott had a child in the sanatorium, and it is thought that the sight of an inspector, whom she imagined was bringing bad news, brought on heart failure.

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

INSIST on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S, COLDBATH ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE RECENT DACOITIES.

More Police Raids In Calcutta.

FOUR HOUSES SEARCHED.

It will be remembered that a dacoity was committed in Naria Bazar, Madaripur, in the Faridpur District, in which the bazar was looted and jute godowns were set on fire. It was stated at the time that the dacoits used revolvers and guns and were believed to be young Bengalis and national volunteers. No clue as to the identity of the offenders has yet been found in spite of the fact that rewards were offered for information leading to their arrest.

On Friday morning officers of the Calcutta Police raided four houses in the northern part of the city in connection with the dacoity, in search of stolen goods, arms, seditious pamphlets, etc. It has been the practice to conduct searches in the early hours of the morning, but yesterday none of the searches began before 7 A. M., and the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department were not so prominent as on previous occasions.

The most important search made was at 4, College Square which last year was a City College hostel but now is a licensed students' mess, where students of the Presidency, Medical, City and other colleges live. At 7-30 A.M. Inspectors Frizoni and P. N. Mukherji, with some head constables, and constables went to the first floor of the premises and presented the search-warrant and had it signed by some members of the mess. The police took with them two search-witnesses, but the occupants desired the police to permit other search-witnesses to be called in. The police gave this permission, and one of the students called Principal Heramba Chandra Moitra, of the City College, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, editor of the "Sanjivani" and Babu Satyanandra Bose, vakil. The students were then asked to come out of their rooms and stand outside. At Professor Mitter's request twelve boys, who were appearing in the supplementary university examinations, were allowed their books to read. They were also permitted to proceed to the examination hall after being searched. The warrant showed that the search was for arms, stolen properties, documents, etc., in connection with the Naria dacoity, and the police thoroughly searched for incriminating articles. The policemen and their search witnesses were searched by the members of the mess before they were allowed to begin their work.

SEIZURE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

After the search the police took away some text books for the M.A examination and pictures of Pandit Issuar Chandra Vidyasagar, Vaskarananda Swami, Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener, the King-Emperor, Mr. S. N. Banerji, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Krishnadas Pal, Ramgopal Ghose, A. M. Bose, Rammohon Roy and others. A copy of Annandale's dictionary was also taken away. The other books taken were Willian Thackeray's "Newcomes," a copy of the Congress report for 1815, "Message of the Bhagabat Gita" by Lala Lajpat Roy. Lecture Notes on Physics, History of India, etc. The mess account and a boy's private account were also taken away. All the letters found in the house were also taken away.

Norendranath Bose, while on his way to the Mymensingh Conference, was arrested with Indranath Nandy, Bepin Ganguly and Shishir Ghose at, Jamalpur during the Hindu Moslem riots there and were bound down to keep the peace. Indra Nundy and Shishir are now undergoing trial in the Alipur Bomb Case, while the house of which Bepin Ganguly gave the address at Jamalpur was recently searched. Yesterday the house of which Norendra gave the address at Jamalpure was searched by Inspector Major and other police officers. The police arrived at 7-30 A. M., and showed the warrant, which directed the house to be searched in connection with the same dacoity. The search here was also thorough and extended even to the out-houses, and the big earthen jars containing rice and spices. The search continued until nearly 11 A. M.

The Banik Press at 61, Harrison Road, was visited by Inspector Lyons and other police officers. The search-warrant merely referred to the Banik Press. The policemen and their witnesses were searched by the manager and proprietor of the press who live in the building. The search began at 7 A. M. and lasted till 12-30 P. M. Two imposed formes were scrutinized and more than a thousand letters of all sorts were taken away. The manager was asked if there was any bomb or seditious songs in the press.

A HOUSE SEARCHED TWICE.

The next search made was at a mess at 68-1, Bechu Chatterji's Street. This house was searched in September last in connection with the Bajitpur dacoity case. The search yesterday was in connection with the recent dacoities generally. Soon after 7 a. m. Inspector Jennings appeared with some policemen and produced a search-warrant under Section 96 of the Criminal Procedure Code issued for the seizure of stolen property in connection with recent dacoities. The Inspector asked one of the residents if Monmohon Burman was on the premises, the reply being in the negative.

The search was said to be without result. No arrests were made, and in all the houses concerned the courtesy of the police was acknowledged.

A SCHOOL FOR HOTEL-KEEPERS.

Hotel-keepers here (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph)" are, it seems, getting behind the times. Whether they have not yet learnt to charge enough is not said, but they have been found lacking in accomplishments generally. The Paris Chamber of Commerce accordingly proposes to start a high school of hotel-keeping. One such establishment exists in Switzerland, at Lausanne. Of late years visitors to the French Riviera have been somewhat fewer, while winter resorts in Switzerland grow yearly more prosperous. The Chamber of Commerce seems to think that neither climate, nor, the recent vogue of winter sports, nor new fashions in madical treatment have much to do with the ease, and that the fault lies with French hotelkeepers. They are not properly trained to their business. Their Swiss colleagues graduate at the Lausanne High School, and come out proficient to the finger-tips in hotel-keeping. Hence their success in attractive visitors. The Paris Chamber of Commerce has made a thorough investigation of the Lausanne School, its methods and achievements and reports very favourably upon it. There seem to be few things which are not taught there. The complete science of hotel-keeping includes a full proficiency in four languages, a thorough knowledge of geography, training in department and savoir, vivre, the study of hygienics, and a sufficient familiarity with gymnastics, calisthenics, and the rest of dancing. Swiss hotal-keepers are able to practise with "guests" on the horizontal bars when required, or to waltz with young ladies at hotal balls when men are scarce. Now that the Chamber of Commerce is taking the matter in hand, mine host in France, familiarly known in country inns as the "patron," will soon be able to do these things just as well as his Swiss colleagues. Of course, his bills will swell in consequence, for he will have to recoup the extra expense of his superior education.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1908.

THE SEA POST OFFICE.

MR. MAXWELL, the Director-General of Post Offices in India, has made out a strong "prima facie" case in favour of the abolition of the Sea Post Office, but we trust the Chambers of Commerce to whom his Note has been addressed will have no difficulty in demonstrating that the proposed change will result in such inconvenience to the public that it is undesirable to accept it. We should sympathise with up-country business houses, and private individuals too, in receiving their letters two or three hours later than they customarily do at present, but their inconvenience would probably only be short-lived as the tendency is—tardily it must be admitted—to accelerate the speed of the mail trains on the trunk lines. But we must bear in mind that Bombay would be the chief sufferer in case the Sea Post Office were abolished, and instead of having our mail covers lying on the table when our offices open, we should have to wait for them until noon or afternoon. If the Peninsular and Oriental steamers landed their postal bags and packages on Thursday, we should be quite prepared to accept and applaud Mr. Maxwell's proposal. One of the advantages of being in Bombay and having, at least, a branch office in this port is the possibility of dealing with our correspondence by return post. When the mail steamer comes in at scheduled time, as it most frequently does, this is easy enough. But when the steamer arrives, as it will this week, two hours, probably three hours, late, or as it did a few weeks ago in the afternoon, the strain is great—sometimes indeed a whole week is lost, even though we work to the very last moment of posting and pay late fee. If the steamer arrived, as it might easily do, on Thursday evening, sorters might sort the whole night through, on batta, and the Post Office would save by the process. Up-country stations might wire their replies to Bombay in time for posting on Saturdays, but if the mail is to continue to come in on Friday mornings this will be impracticable.

Unanticipated by the Director-General we shall have an opportunity this week of forming an idea how the proposed change would affect us. We can imagine the steamer came in punctually and two or three hours have been occupied in sorting the mails. It does not concern us that no other Postal Administration in the world undertakes, or has ever attempted to undertake, the task of sorting the foreign mails while in course of transit by sea on anything like the scale on which this work is done by the Indian Post Office. So much to the discredit of other Postal Administrations that they never look to the East where wise men and wise methods were always to be found. Has it never occurred to them they wasted much precious time by leaving the mails untouched on the steamers day after day and that they would best serve their own and the public interests by sorting them leisurely on boardship instead of hurriedly on arrival? Imagine the scurry and bustle in the Bombay General Post Office with a mail in late, a few hours before the homeward mails are about to be shipped and when all hands are so busy that it is impossible to find a clerk to answer an enquiry, weigh a parcel, write a receipt or sell a postage stamp. Postal clerks in Bombay are not of the most energetic or brisk in their movements, and to be what is termed "obliging" is an idea which rarely suggests itself to them. It takes longer to register and insure a parcel than it does to cash a cheque at the Exchange banks or to book a berth on a steamer. Only the other afternoon at a branch office in the Fort it took one of our own staff from 2-30 until 5-20 to persuade the minion in authority to book and insure a packet weighing a pound and a half, and if the agility of sorters is to be judged by that of the clerks, Mr. Maxwell's estimate of two to two and a half hours will probably extend itself to four or five, we have little faith in the promise that the delay shall be as brief as the Director-General foreshadows.

Unless we can have a Thursday delivery the only remedy, as it seems to us, considering the growth of the mails, is to extend the run to Port Said or Suez. As Mr. Maxwell says, it is obvious this arrangement would be most inconvenient owing to the transhipment at Aden on alternate weeks. That transhipment is not unavoidable. Surely it would be more to the advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to run direct steamers to Bombay and tranship Australian passengers at Aden instead of those for India. The latter pay more for their passages, and that, added to the mail subsidy, must be regarded as constituting a stronger claim than the mere matter of saving a couple of hours in a competitive run to Australia. Mr. Symes, the Superintendent of the P. and O., the other evening on the "Salsette" declared that his company would provide anything the Government would pay for, and we must take him at his word. If more accommodation for the Post Office staff on the steamers is required it will be provided. We take it Mr. Symes' declaration was sufficiently comprehensive to include a matter of public convenience, and now the price of coal has gone down and the surtax still remains, the Company would not decline to put on steam and, while leaving us a Sea Post Office, add to our obligations by giving us a Thursday delivery. We can scarcely expect both under the present contract, but one or the other we must make up our minds to insist upon. Mr. Maxwell's Note is undoubtedly interesting reading and his figures are instructive, but we can add more. The difference his plan would make to us in producing a Saturday morning's paper full of mail matter would be the cost of keeping idle forty or fifty news-compositors for two to three hours, for they must be on the spot to, tackle the work immediately copy is available, and that would mean anything from eighty to a hundred and fifty hours, six days' pay—even assuming his calculations as to the time required for sorting would not be exceeded. Bombay mercantile houses might be put to equal inconvenience. Bombay banks might find themselves handicapped in the transaction of their business and the pay-sheets of many firms find the monthly batta bill increased. The more we study the scheme of the Director-General the less attractive does it appear. To adopt it would be a distinctly retrograde movement.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES OF COMMERCE.

THE lecture of Professor Lees-Smith and the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie are both notable steps forward towards the end which has so long been striven for in Bombay, namely, that the University should recognise Commercial Education as a special branch and should establish degrees in the subject. The old argument that Universities have no consideration for the earning of a living is exploded, for it is obvious that the value of a University Degree is, to ninety-nine per cent. of the recipients, a passport to better chances of success than its absence. The claim of Commercial Education has been recognised by several English Universities and it is not fitting that the University of Bombay, and indeed the Universities in general in India, which have fewer traditions against which to fight, should lag behind. The advent of Professor Lees-Smith to deliver his course of lectures and to investigate the local conditions so that a suitable scheme may be prepared must be taken as meaning that Government now intend action different from that of the past when many pious opinions expressed led to nothing being done. The success which has attended private institutions for the teaching of commercial education has been remarkable. The first—and it is still foremost—was the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, which has, it seems, won its cause after a long and uphill fight. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie seems to see many difficulties ahead. One of these he gives as the necessity of finding the men who can teach. Unless financial reasons interfere, and this they should not be allowed to do. We think there need be little cause for delay here. The head of any such faculty would necessarily have to be a Professor of high attainments under the English system, and seeing that commercial education has been carried on privately for some years in Bombay, there should be little or no difficulty in finding him assistants. Professor Lees-Smith rightly says that it is not good for a country that the type of its inhabitants should be mainly agricultural, but we cannot agree that the universal application of this should be pressed in the case of India.

The conditions here are such that whatever steps might be taken as to compulsory primary education progress must, for many years, perhaps for many generations, be on the principle of downward-filtration. The immense value that would accrue from the establishment of faculties of commercial education in the Indian Universities would be of a two-fold character. It has become the habit to regard a degree as the only road to success. Owing to the narrowness of the path along which the University course runs it has resulted in the over-crowding of certain professions until now an outlet is imperative. In a pamphlet, "A History of Commercial Education in Bombay," appears the following: "The examination conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce in Bombay attracted every year an increasing number of boys, as those who passed these examinations were at once able to secure employment in mercantile offices on much larger remuneration than that earned by mere matriculates or even by graduates. The latter had, after joining a mercantile office, to spend a great deal of time as probationers and had great difficulties in qualifying themselves for the duties of the posts they were expected to fill, whereas the young men trained in a Commercial College and who had a London Chamber of commerce certificate in one or other Commercial subjects, were able at once to enter upon their duties." We cannot help feeling that it was the lack of interest displayed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the request for help in furthering the cause, made by the London Chamber, that has led to delay in giving recognition to the importance. A slight amend has now been made by the keeping of a register of those, who have passed in commercial subjects but, this does not go far enough, and we shall not be satisfied until commercial education in Bombay is entirely under the ægis of the University.

MR. SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA.

WHEN France, as the result of negociations now said to be in progress, hands over to England those of her subjects who are abusing French hospitality by producing seditious and anarchist literature against her friends, one of the first to be forcibly repatriated will probably be the individual with the incomparable record, known as Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, the editor of the "Indian Sociologist" and *de facto* proprietor of India House, Highgate. When Mr. Rees in Parliament asked questions concerning that institution Mr. Shyamaji, with that precipitancy which has characterised most of his movements, fled across the Channel and transferred his editorial chair to the Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris, where he fondly imagines he runs no risk, but Paris has begun to tire of him, and his reluctant colleagues have begun to describe the manner of man he is, for the benefit of those who do not know. To a writer in the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail" stigmatising the Indians, who met at India House to commemorate the Mutiny, as anti-English natives, Mr. Shyamaji responds in a letter to the "Mail" and protests against the contemptuous way in which his critic speaks of the gathering. And then Mr. Shyamaji announces that "in honour of the four anti-English natives who have been done to death by the British Government for attempting to promote their country's cause according to their lights, it is proposed to start an Indian Martyrs memorial with a monument to be erected at India House in London with "scholarships bearing the names of the four martyrs and with presents to their bereaved parents as tokens of gratitude." We presume the scholarships will be at India House too—truly an artful way to secure support for that pernicious establishment. We believe that parents who send their sons home are now aware, if they were not before, of the insidious character of the teaching imparted at this establishment and will adopt means for preventing their boarding there or even frequenting the place.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Ceylon Government, prohibiting the use of motor horns on any vehicle other than motor carriages. We wish the Bombay Government would do the same.

SIR EDWARD BAKER had a short interview with Arabindo Ghose, Barendro Ghose and Hem Chandra Dass, on his visit to the Alipore jail yesterday.

THERE is reason, says the "Englishman," to believe that Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and sundry other agitators in England are not altogether satisfied with the progress made by their propaganda in that country. They have succeeded in enlisting the services of a few faddists and rabid Little-Englanders who pose as the friends of every country but their own. They have failed, however, in attracting the sympathies of the general public who know little of India and care less.

WE understand that Sir George Warrender relinquishes command of the East Indies Squadron towards the end of March, when the present commission of the H. M. S. "Hyacinth" ends and the crew will be paid off. No definite announcement has been made as to who will be Sir George's successor: but owing to new facilities in Colombo it is thought that Bombay will see less of the fleet in the future than it has done in the past.

WE regret to hear of the death, from dysentery, at the Station Hospital, last evening of Captain Neill of the Royal Scots. The deceased officer, besides being a genial friend and a capable officer, was a gifted amateur actor, instrumentalist and songster, and the part he played in the recent performances of the "Incognitos" at the Empire Theatre will long be remembered in Bombay. He had a wide circle of friends, who will deeply mourn his loss and sympathise with his widow, who returned home only a short time before he was seized with his fatal illness. His funeral takes place this evening at Sewree.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Turf Topics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

IT is much to be feared that many peoples' idea of English fair play will not be improved through the controversary over the play of the Australian Rugby men now here. That our visitors certainly put more vigour into their game than is usual is certain, but broadminded sportsmen rather expect this in international fray. Hard knocks, however, do not make bad friends when they are given and taken in a proper manner. Indeed, mutual admiration is often the result when the players are real sportsmen. Apropos of this, on the days of the famous brothers A. M. and P. M. Walters who were noted for their vigorous charging, hard football was then more general and a good story is told of how one of the brothers remarked to the great Nick Ross of Preston North End : "We are not claiming any fouls to-day Ross," which brought forth the the reply "All right Sir". It is quite in order to remark that Association football, as played then, was far more free from unfair tricks than at present. To return to Rugby and the Australians, many penalties have been given against them of late, but too much may easily be made of this. Criticism is all right and proper in its place, but it can easily be overdone. We have P. A. Vaille, who has some notoriety in Lawn Tennis circles, defending the Australians by saying he knows what English refereeing is, and therefore pays no attention to penalties. On the other hand, another critic says the display of temper shown by the Australians after being defeated at Llanelly was unfortunate. Now there there is a medium between these two extremes. To assail the honesty and ability of all referees as Vaille does is wrong. So, too, is the other criticism, for the facts were quite the opposite. The rival Llanelly and Australian scrum workers exchanged jerseys after the match as a memento of a great game while the Australian captain wrote a letter to the Llanelly captain saying he and his men should always retain pleasant recollections of the match and at the same time wished the Llanelly Club and town good luck. This is the right spirit and it should receive more attention.

THE WRONG TIME.

There are times when fault finding is rather ill-timed, and even if deserved, it is then often misconstrued. Little complaint was heard against the Australian methods until their greatly improved form became evident and victories over Oxford and Cambridge showed the visitors to be very strong. Much has also been made because Middleton (the man who was ordered off the field for striking Roberts at Oxford) has since played in two matches. There is nothing in the rules to forbid this and Middleton is eligible to play until the Rugby Union has adjudicated on his case. If the Australians left him out it would be admitting that he was to blame and they probably hold the same views as many others, viz, that Middleton received great provocation, although this, of course, does not entirely excuse his action.

STILL WINNING.

The Australians continue to pile up victories and Yorkshire and Lancashire have been added to the list of victims. The "Tykes" made a good fight of it on Saturday, and the home forwards showed up splendidly. The great superiority of the visiting backs, however, enabled them to pull through (24 points to 0). The Lancashire men did better than their neighbours and when they made the score 6 points each during the second half, hopes ruled high. A final effort by the visitors, however, led to two more tries and they thus won by a margin of six points. The match shows what has been plain to the writer for years, viz. that the best way to extend visiting Rugby men—whether New Zealanders, South Africans or Australians,—is to go in for loose foot work and pick the team with that object.

"SOCCER."

The result of the international match at Dublin on Saturday, when the English amateurs defeated the Irish amateurs by 5 goals to 1, ought to make pleasant reading to Danish footballers. In the Olympic final the English team only narrowly defeated Denmark and were not so superior, as the 2 goals to 0 result would denote. The victory of the Englishmen at Dublin was enhanced by the fact that Vivian Woodward, the captain, was virtually a passenger, as he was injured early in the game.

LEAGUE FRAY.

Interest in the struggle for leadership in the various Leagues has been increased by recent happenings. In the premier League, the defeat of Newcastle (2-0) at home by Aston Villa and the draw (4-4) on Everton entertaining Blackburn Rovers places five teams almost on an equal footing. Everton (22 for 14 games) being a little the best off. Home defeats for Birmingham and Fulham, on receiving Hull City and Leeds City, have also evened up matters in the Second Division, so that West Bromwich Albion, Fulham, Birmingham, Glossop and Tottenham are all prominent in the race for promotion. Turning to the Scottish League, a defeat for Clyde, when entertaining Glasgow Rangers, rather spoils the former's record, while a draw on Dundee visiting Falkirk causes the former to lose top place in the table. This is now held by Glasgow Rangers, 23 points for 14 games. Celtic gained a good win (2-1) on visiting Aitdrieonians and with 16 points for 10 engagements the champions of last season are not out of the running by any means.

THE TURF.

This being the last week of the flat racing season, punters are very keen to make up for a very unfortunate year. The Hurst Park meeting was not a backer's benefit and only one actual first favourite got home, this being Mr. G. D. Smith's Veldt by Pietermaritzburg in the November Plate. Fortune was more kind on the opening day of the Birmingham meeting and backers of first favourites had a rare good turn. Frank Woolton was in fine form and after starting off with a blank, he rode a second (beaten a head) and four winners in the following races. His luck deserted him the next day, however, when he was quite out of the picture. Still, the Australian jockey cannot complain, as he is almost certain to finish second to Maher.

A LIKELY YOUNGSTER.

The November Nursery Handicap at Newbury was won by Lord Carnarvon's Valens, which carried 9st. (top weight) in a field of seventeen. The performance of the son of Laveno-Valenza was a stylish one and points to big possibilities. In all probability Bayardo will be a warm winter favourite for the Derby, and the American colt Sir Martin will also no doubt claim big support. We shall also have more French cracks running than usual owing to the alteration in the dates for the French classics. This all points to the Derby field of 1909 being exceptional, but in spite of this many sportsmen like to have a mild flutter on an outsider and take the odds well in advance. Those, who fancy this, might do a lot worse than make Valens their selection. Of course the colt may not improve, but that is all in the game; but should all go well, he is quite likely to be prominent in next season's classics.

Another feature at Newbury was the capital win of Lischana in the Newbury Autumn Handicap, the Manton Stable landing a big coup.

MANCHESTER.

Higgs accomplished the "hat trick" on the opening day of the Manchester meeting, riding the last three winners of the day. One of them was Lord Durham's Mercredi in the Delemari Handicap for which the field was numerous and of some class. The undoubted feature of the first day was the smart performance of the Irish filly Little Dear in the Eglington Nursery and she will bear watching.

BOXING.

All who were fortunate enough to be present at the National Sporting Club on Monday had reason to feel pleased with the Johnnie Summers vs. J Goldswain bout. The former weighed 134lbs. as against 144 by Goldswain, but the latter had to get off over 10lbs. in the last four days, which naturally took a lot out of him. The effects of this became evident after half a dozen rounds, during which Goldswain boxed splendidly. After this, however, Summers appeared to be the stronger of the pair and he wore down his rival and scored a knock down blow in the tenth round. After this he always looked a winner and when the referee stopped the contest at the end of the fourteenth round Goldswain was to all intents and purposes a well beaten man, Summers having thrice upset him. The loser took the place of O'Brien (America) at short notice and was therefore not at his best. Summers, however, has certainly improved and a meeting between him and J. Driscoll of Cardiff (who is now doing well in the States) would create great interest.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

The sprinting of L. C. Hull has been a feature of recent sports at Oxford and there is no doubt the Rhodes Scholar from America is a real "flier" on his day. He won the Brasenose College 120 yards handicap from 4 yards behind scratch in 13 secs. and did better still at the Hertford College meeting by securing the 120 yards strangers' handicap from the post of honour in 12 2-5 secs.

The 'Varsity cross-country runners continue to win their trial matches, the Dark Blues accomplishing a rare good performance when beating the Blackheath Harriers on Saturday and supplying the first six men home. The Cantabs also gained a meritorious win over the strong team got together by the Brighton and County Harriers, though the losers furnished the individual winner in H.S. Pullinger. The Cantabs will have to meet Oxford on December 5th without Inman (winner last year) and Selby-Lowndes, but even thus handicapped, the Inter-'Varsity race promises to be very close, the Light Blues team being so very level.

CYCLING.

A decided novelty at the Stanley Cycle Show, which is the Mecca of all good cyclists this week is an aluminium pedal with rubber studs. This is rustless and about 11ozs. lighter than the ordinary pedal, and it ought to "cater on." It is shown by the Lee and Francis Co., Ltd., and another novelty of the stand is a Reflex Road Lamp. It only weighs 2 1-2 ozs. and costs 4s.6d. which is the extent of the outlay. The light is obtained by reflection from the overtaking vehicle and, with the ever-increasing motor traffic, there ought to be a demand for the novelty. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the show is the general tendency to reduce weight of fittings, and great progress has been made in brake work. On the other hand, all makers still cling to the absurdity of attaching mud-guard stays to the spindle instead of the forks direct. Fortunately this difficulty can be overcome by using Blumel's adaptable mud-guard fittings, which clip on to the forks and thereby do not interfere with the removal of the wheels when necessary. While touching on cycle matters, it is with regret that the writer has to announce that the London Centre of the National Cyclist Union has decided to oppose the motion (by the Birmingham Centre) "that amateur and professional cyclists be permitted to race together." What a pity our legislators on athletics and cycling are not more discerning, as then they would not pander to the make-believe amateurs, who are not worthy of half as much respect as the avowed professional.

BILLIARDS.

All good sportsmen will be sorry to hear that C. Dawson of Huddlesfield is suffering from trouble with his eyes. This accounts for his poor form against Stevenson last week, and matters were so serious when he commenced his heat with Harverson in the Barroughes-Watts tournament that he was forced to withdraw. It is hoped the trouble will soon pass away with rest, for Dawson is a personality in the world of billiards who could ill be spared. Stevenson beat him by 2,212 points in their match and a fine break of 485 just before the end. The Hull man, however, is not showing up quite so well as he did recently and in the first half of his match (for £100 aside) with Reece (received 1,600 in 10,000) this week he was only able to gain 397 points. To hark back a trifle, Reece had to once more acknowledge defeat when meeting Inman in the Burroughes and Watts tournament, the latter finally winning by 453 more points than he received. The simple fact of the matter is that Inman is a great match player and his safety tactics invariably upset Reece and put him off his game.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The result of the 26 miles running match between Hayes of America and Dorando Pietri of Italy was eagerly awaited. As almost every sportsman in the world knows, Dorando was the first to finish in the Marathon race, but was disqualified (and rightly so) because he was assisted over the line, and Hayes, who finished next, was awarded the race. Another meeting was in order and they agreed to contest a match for £100 in Madison Square Gardens on Wednesday night. The track is of dirt, ten laps to the mile, and is under cover. The Italian had scant time for training, as he only arrived in New York a week prior to the race, but cabled reports of his condition were favourable. From all accounts, it appears to have been a grand struggle and the rivals were never far apart, Dorando forcing the running. Hayes often drew up but the Italian answered spurt with spurt, though it was only in the last half mile that he drew away and finally won by 44secs. Dorando Pietri's time for the 26 miles was 2 hours 44 mins 202-5 secs. The majority of critics will compare this unfavourably with the professional record of 2 hours 33 mins. 42 secs. for 25 miles on the track by Len Hurst, and G. Mason's 2 hours 43 mins. 40 secs. for 26 miles and in a race of a greater duration. Actually, however, the performance of the Italian runner is a grand one, as the track is loose dirt and unfavourable to fast running. This the writer knows from experience as there he won his first and nint hamateur champicnships. In each case the distance was two miles and the time in the last race was 10 mins. 5 secs. as against his best record of 9 mins. 35 secs. on a proper cinder path, which conveys a good idea of how the loose surface handicaps the runners.

IT has taken ten weeks to obtain a jury in the new trial of Abraham Ruef, of San Francisco, remarks the correspondent of the "Times," but if, as seems likely, the prosecution provides a more blazing example of the absurdity of present day American judicial methods than any other trial, including even the Thaw farce, it is felt that something will have been accomplished.

THE REFORMS IN INDIA.

LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

Another Explanation in the Commons.

THURSDAY PROVISIONALLY CHOSEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Lord Morley will probably make his statement on Indian Reforms on Thursday. A statement will be made in the House of Commons simultaneously, but there will apparently be no debate in either House.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to various questions this afternoon, said that Sir Harvey Adamson's Bill would be laid on the table immediately. In the meanwhile, he asked to be excused from answering questions of detail.

He pointed out that the measures deal with murderous outrages and kindred offences which are not sedition.

MINING LEGISLATION.

The Eight Hours' Bill.

THIRD READING PASSED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

In the House of Commons last night, the third reading of the Miners' Eight Hours' Bill was carried by 264 votes against 89.

NEW TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

British Address of Congratulation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

An address, signed by 350 leading members of the House of Commons, including Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, is being sent to the Turkish Parliament on the occasion of its opening on the 17th instant.

The address hopes that the child of a peaceful revolution will be a herald of peace, liberty, and prosperity.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN THE LADO ENCLAVE.

Attempt to Stop the Slaughter.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The Imperial Government has instructed Sir Eldon Gorst to recommend the Sudan authorities to take all possible steps to prevent the destruction of elephants in the Lado Enclave, if the reports of wholesale shooting by European hunters can be verified.

KING EDWARD.

Return Visit to Brighton.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

King Edward held an Investiture to-day and will return to Brighton to-morrow.

INCIDENT ON A CRUISER.

Gun-fitting Thrown Overboard.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

All leave has been stopped on the Cruiser "Amethyst" at Portsmouth, owing to a gun-fitting being thrown overboard.

AMBASSADOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Victim of Apoplexy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

M. Muravieff, the Russian Ambassador in Rome, has died suddenly of apoplexy.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS

The Shah's Broken Pledges.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PROTEST.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Reuter wires from Teheran that a joint Anglo-Russian Note has been presented, declaring that the new Council of State does not fulfil the Shah's pledges.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Admiral Gamble's Services Lent.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Great Britain will lend Turkey the services of Rear-Admiral Gamble to reorganize her Navy.

BARON VON AEHRENTHAL.

Resignation Rumours Current.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Baron von Aehrenthal had a prolonged interview with the Emperor yesterday and rumours are current of his impending resignation.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Denial of War.

POLICY OF REPRISALS.

GUNBOAT CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Holland denies that she is at war with Venezuela, and says that she is merely adopting a policy of reprisals and captures against President Castro's Government.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Great excitement prevails at Caracas regarding the Dutch demonstrations.

Conflicts have taken place between the supporters and opponents of President Castro, and several have been killed and wounded.

Vice-President Gomez has issued a proclamation, declaring that the Dutch acts are equivalent to an invasion, and he has proclaimed martial law.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The Dutch have captured a small Venezuelan gunboat.

President Castro, while intimating his desire for quiet and lack of ostentation, occupies the so-called "Prince's suite" in the leading hotel of Berlin, where his flag has been hoisted.

The President has hired ten motor-cars.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Compensation for Annexation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople in an interview with the Grand Vizier proposed as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the increase of the customs to 15 per cent. to which Germany has also agreed, the introduction of five monopolies, the abolition of Austrian post offices, the withdrawal of Austrian protection of the Catholics in Albania, and a guarantee of the integrity of Novi Bazar.

The Ambassador also hinted at the possibility of compensation on account of the share of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Ottoman Debt.

MURDER OF A SURVEYOR.

Submission of the Shiranis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 15.

Some few weeks ago, a surveyor and two Khalasis were murdered by Shirani tribesmen, in the Dera Ismail Khan borderland.

During the recent visit of Sir G. Roos Keppel to Darband, in the course of his tour through Derajat, a Shirani "jirga" came in and made a complete submission. They gave 10 Malikhs as hostages for the settlement of the case.

The Shiranis are a small tribe, but it is satisfactory to know that they are not likely to give further trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

The "jirga" of the Sheranis, a tribe which was responsible for an attack upon a survey party some weeks ago on the Derajat Border, have come in and given up one of their number as a hostage for future good behaviour.

The village of Zalozai, below Cherat, was attacked by some twenty-eight marauders last Sunday night. The villagers resisted and had one killed and one wounded. An attempt by military and police to cut off the gang failed owing to mist interfering with signalling.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mahajana Sabha's Delegates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 15.

At a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha held yesterday four representatives of the Sabha were elected to serve on the Madras Provincial Congress Committee and Indian National Congress. Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer presided.

THE EXTREMIST CONGRESS.

Meeting Prohibited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

A proclamation has been issued at Nagpur absolutely prohibiting the holding of the Extremist Congress in that centre and interdicting the building of the pandal for the purpose.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Mr. Mitra's Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

A Press communique announces approval of H. M. the King to the appointment of Mr. Lal Mohan Das to the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Mitra retired.

THE C P. COMMISSION.

New Financial Commissioner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. W. M. Fox Strangways has been appointed to the new post of Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Operation of the New Act.

FURTHER ARRESTS REPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

The "Bengalee" reports Police searches at Serajgunge, Barisal, Kushtea, Chandpur, Dacca, Jessore, Brahmanberia, Uloobaria, Goalundo, Uttarpara, Chattra, and Bhandar; also in Calcutta, in College Square and Madan Mitter's Lane.

A profound sensation has been made by the announcement of the nine arrests under Regulation 3 of 1818; but the Calcutta papers have not yet published their comments.

Of the nine persons arrested Subodh Chandra Mullick is a well-to-do zamindar; Monoranjan Guha owns land and mica mines; Kristo Kumar Mitra was the editor of the "Sanjibani"; Shamsunder Chakravarti was formerly sub-editor of the "Sandhya" and recently of the "Bande Mataram"; Pulin Behari Dass is the head of the Anisalam Samiti, Dacca; Bupesh Chandra Nag is a zamindar; Aswini Kumar Dutt is a zamindar and proprietor of the "Brojo Mohun" institution at Barisal; and Santish Chandra Chatterji is a Professor of the "Brojo Mohun" institution.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that Government will make adequate provision for the families of the deportees.

The "Englishman" says:—"A long-standing conspiracy has been discovered, which was started long before the Partition was thought of and had military, financial and publication branches."

The "Englishman" publishes an article comparing Aswini Kumar Dutt to Babu Surendranath Bannerjee.

LATER.

The three Bengalis arrested at Tuticorin arrived in Calcutta to-day under police escort and are detained in custody. Their names are Goshil Dutt, Profulla Dutt, and Satyendra Nath Mukerji.

Chander Bannerjee, who was arrested on suspicion for shadowing police officers, was to-day released on bail.

Further house searches in Calcutta are reported; also the arrest at Howrah of a youth named Bhebendro Nath Mukerjee.

Nine police officers from the United Provinces have been lent for service in Bengal as a temporary arrangement.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Classic" Press Attached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

An order attaching the "Classic" Press, Calcutta has been issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, owing to the publication of a brochure entitled "Shamasene Kanai."

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Judicial Separation Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

In the case in which Mrs. Matilda Anne Dozey sued her husband, Edward Colin Dozey, for a dissolution of marriage on the usual grounds, Mr. Justice Chitty yesterday granted a judicial separation.

The question of the custody of the children was reserved till to-day.

MEDICAL POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

Colonel O. E. P. Lloyd to be P. M. O., Peshawar Division, vice Whitehead, vacated.

Captain J. C. H. Leicester takes medical charge of Army Headquarters, Simla, for the winter.

Lieutenant J. B. Malcolmson, I. M. S., is posted for civil employment in Bombay, and Captain O'Neill, I. M. S., for civil employ in the United Provinces.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Re-examinations to be Held.

ECHO OF LOST PAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 15.

The Syndicate of the Madras University has decided to hold re-examinations with regard both to the Matriculation and B. A. examinations. Re-examination in the latter case will be in respect to English (prose and poetry) only and will take place early in January, but in the case of the Matriculation it will be in all subjects, held either at the end of January or beginning of February.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH CRUISER "D'IBERVILLE."

The French Cruiser "D'Iberville," under the command of Captain Lagrenee, arrived in harbour yesterday at 11 a. m. from Toulon, which port she left on the 4th November and called at Port Said, Djibouti, and Muscat. She is on her way to the Far East, and has called here for the purpose of coaling, where she will remain for four days, after which she sails for Colombo. On her arrival she fired a salute of 21 guns, which compliment was returned by the Saluting Battery. She possesses ten guns and a complement of nine officers and 125 crew. Yesterday evening Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, C. B., Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by his Brigade Major, visited the cruiser. On his leaving the vessel a salute of 11 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

Meetings of Sympathy.

POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 15.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Native General Library in the City to-day, under the lead of Sirdar Nowrojee Padamjee, to offer condolences to His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke. Leaders of all sections and political opinions combined on a common platform on the occasion to give vent to their grief at the unexpected and premature death of Lady Clarke.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL. B., editor of the "Mahratta," by moving that Sirdar Nowrojee Padamjee be elected president of the meeting.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Abdoola A. Wadel and carried *nem con.*

Sirdar Nowrojee Padamjee observed that he could not have even dreamt when he saw Lady Clarke last month in Poona that the next first public meeting he would have to preside at would be to record the sad blow caused by her untimely death to the Presidency. He was sure that every one present in the hall and those outside felt the loss personally, and it was no surprise, because our Governor, the death of whose consort we have assembled here to mourn, made them feel as if he was one of them. His Excellency Sir George and his daughter, Miss Clarke, had so earnestly ingratiated themselves with them all that the grief of the populace must be well nigh akin to their own. The sad news has cast a gloom over the Presidency. He thought the grief caused to our ruler and his daughter was too appalling to contemplate, and much relief could not always be afforded by expression of commonplaces consecrated to such occasions. Even though their expression afforded little relief, it was yet the bounden duty of them all to do whatever they could to afford whatever relief was possible to Sir George and his grief-stricken daughter. It must be commonplace to all to beseech Providence to grant them strength and relief in their hour of affliction. The lamented Lady Clarke had won the hearts of the Bombay people in a very short time by exhibiting genuine sympathy and love for the alien races, and there was no greater service expected of an English lady called to a high position in India.

The speaker then called upon the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar to move the second resolution, which ran thus:—"That the public of Poona express their deep sense of grief at the sad death of H. E. Lady Clarke and offer condolence to H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke in their bereavement."

Dr. Bhandarkar, Khan Saheb D. D. Bootee, Kazi Azimoodin and several others made touching references to the late Lady Clarke.

AHMEDABAD.

A regular meeting of Lodge "Salem" No. 5638C, Ahmedabad, was held on the 10th instant under the presidency of Wor. Brother Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, the Senior Past Master, during the absence of Wor. Bro. D'Cunna, the Wor. Master.

In a brief but eloquent and feeling speech Wor. Bro. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty alluded to the sad death of H.E. Lady Clarke and the sincere and profound sorrow with which the sad, untimely event was received by all classes and creeds of the community throughout the Presidency; and proposed that as a mark of respect to Her Excellency the Lodge be closed for the evening without transacting any business.

This was unanimously agreed to.

The following resolution moved from the chair was further passed unanimously, and it was resolved to send a copy of it to H. E. the Governor through the Private Secretary:—

"That Lodge 'Salem' has heard with deep regret the sad news of the untimely death of H. E. Lady Clarke and that it begs to offer its respectful and sincere condolence and sympathy to H. E. Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke in their sad and heavy bereavement."

BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Jewish community, presided over by Mr. Jacob Sassoon, was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to offer respectful sympathy and condolence to His Excellency Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke for the irreparable loss they have sustained by the death of H. E. Lady Clarke.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Major A. T. Rowlandson, 124th D. C. O. Baluchistan Infantry, on vacating the appointment of Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, is re-appointed to officiate as Commandant of the above School, until further orders. Dated 15th December.

119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment).—Major F. H. Pigou, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major W. W. Chitty, appointed officiating Commandant, 81st Pioneers. Dated 28th May.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Captain R. W. C. Blair, Double Company Officer, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, vice Major C. J. Cumberlege, permanently appointed to the Cantonment Magistrate's Department. Dated 22nd August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

Captain Anderson, 11th Lancers, and Lieutenant Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis, have been selected for employment with the Port Blair Police.

On return from Chatham, Major Marshall, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works, Secunderabad Division.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant G. H. Ball and Second-Lieutenant A. L. Strettom, South Lancashire Regiment.

Captain Thornton, No. 12 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment on promotion.

Major Digan, Connaught Rangers, is permitted to retire.

Captain Dobbin, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

Opening by the Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, yesterday opened the Co-operative Society Conference in the Council Hall, Secretariat. In addition to His Excellency there were among those present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Muir MacKenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Lindsay Robertson, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Mr. J. McNeil, Mr. C. S. Campbell, Mr. P. J. Mead, Mr. A. B. Desai, Rao Bahadur K. N. Bhaugaonkar, Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Khan Bahadur B. E. Mody, Sir Vithaldas D. Thachersey, Mr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Bullakhidas, Mr. Narbda Shankar, Mr. Sathe, Mr. G. V. Joglekar, Mr. Shivappa Kulkarni, Mr. Sidan Gaora Patil and Mr. Govind Timaji Kulkarni.

H. E. the Governor said;—I have come to meet you to-day, because the object of this Conference is in my opinion of vital importance to the greatest industry of the Presidency and to the large number of people who depend wholly upon that industry. Anything that can be done to help the cultivators will be [illegible] community.

The idea of co-operation among workers for purposes of mutual benefit has for some time appealed to the imagination of earnest men in Western countries, where it has been actually developed in various directions and with varying success. That it is gaining ground is certain and as it is based on the great principle of self-help, there can be no doubt that it will grow in strength with the years and will assist in solving the difficult problems which confront modern civilization. The best of all methods of helping others is to show them how to help themselves and thus to develop self-reliance, personal dignity, and other qualities which go to the making of a vigorous and prosperous people. That is the great aim of the Co-operative Societies which we have met together to promote. I hope that conferences like this, at which representative men, official and non-official, from the three divisions of the Presidency, who have taken an active interest in the co-operative movement, can meet for serious discussion, will become systematic and periodic.

The subjects on your agenda paper include matters of the utmost importance to the success of the co-operative movement, and I am certain that their free discussion by men who have had practical experience of working will surely lead to results of practical benefit.

Measured by statistics the position of the movement at the end of June last may be summed up as follows:—

The number of Societies actually registered was 145, 46 being urban and 99 rural societies, distributed over 15 districts. Taking all the societies together I find that the members list numbers 8,477; the working capital amounts to Rs. 3,69,880; and the net profit on working for the year is Rs. 15,327 or nearly 4 1-4 per cent, while the balance of assets over liabilities appears to be Rs. 14,836 of which Rs. 7,936 is in the reserve fund.

Considering that the movement is still in its infancy, these figures show that the co-operative idea has taken a considerable hold in many parts of the Presidency, and they prove that the principle of co-operation can be successfully applied in Indian conditions to some of the problems of credit. Whether the movement can be so extended as to enable us to deal with the great question of agricultural credit in the Presidency as a whole, whether the further step of establishing banks to finance the young societies can now be taken, and whether Indian conditions may modify the practice of Western countries in this respect—these and other important matters will, I trust, become clearer as the result of your deliberations. I will only say that one of the very saddest features in the life of our Presidency is the heavy and, I fear, the growing indebtedness of the cultivators. I can assure you that I have given most anxious thought to this grave evil, so difficult to remedy because of its magnitude and wide extent. In the spread of the co-operative credit movement, I see the dawn of a hope that in time the present burdens may be mitigated and the position of the cultivator may be placed on a sounder financial basis.

I wish to take this opportunity of publicly thanking all those gentlemen who have lent their services as Honorary organizers. They deserve the highest praise both at the hands of Government and of the people, and the success already attained has been due in a great measures to their efforts; but Government and the people need many more such patriotic helpers. Mr. Campbell has aptly pointed out in one of his reports that "it is persons we want." The co-operative movement to be permanently and widely successful must be a spontaneous growth having its roots in the mind of our rural population. Government can and will assist by all means in its power; but we cannot create the forces which are required to spread the movement throughout the many thousands of villages in the Presidency.

The idea of co-operation is not difficult to grasp and experience has shown that our cultivators can understand the principles when they are properly explained, and that the local credit institutions which it is our object to establish can be efficiently worked by the villagers themselves. These are encouraging facts and they constitute a striking proof of the natural intelligence of the people. The Registrar in one of his reports mentions the names of village societies in remote parts of the Presidency that can be quoted as shining examples of success. Here therefore lies a wide field of good work for patriotic Indians who possess the advantages of education and who are prepared to enter on the task with the spirit of self-sacrifice which true patriotism demands. Rapid and striking results cannot be immediately expected; but if the workers in this field of public beneficence are sufficiently numerous, we may hope for progress at an accelerating speed. One society successfully established in a neighbourhood will form a new centre from which a knowledge of the benefits of co-operation will spread by a natural process, while the formation of many societies under the pressure of an artificial stimulus would only result in discredit and disappointment.

What we most required, therefore, is a band of educated volunteers who will undertake to move about in the parts of the country where they are best known, explaining the principles of co-operation and assisting the growth of societies. At first they must themselves be learners; but Mr. Campbell, to whom and to Mr. McNeill, the first Registrar, the people of this Presidency owe a debt gratitude, will always be willing to explain the principles and the working of the societies to all earnest enquirers. In time also we shall have a considerable literature, which the Government will try to disseminate, and which will show alike what has been done and what may be accomplished by the greatest of human agencies—the willing work of devoted men.

It has been sometimes said that certain symptoms in the life of India which we deplore are due to the energies which education has awakened and which finding no adequate outlet in the public service or in other spheres of useful activity, tend to expend themselves unworthily. I do not know of any better object to which educated Indians having some leisure at their disposal could devote their energies than the furtherance of the co-operative movement.

I earnestly appeal for help from all true patriots, all who wish to raise the lives and promote the well-being of their fellow citizens, all who prefer beneficient action to idle or mischievous talk. Practical work for the good of others is the secret of the only true happiness, and those who will give their time and thoughts to a movement directed to the patient cultivators of the Presidency will reap an abundant and a lasting reward.

In conclusion His Excellency said: I hope you will excuse me if I do not remain here during the sitting, which I very much wish to do. But I shall read all the papers and watch anxiously the conclusions which I hope you will unanimously arrive at—especially your views on the co-operative banks in which Mr. Lalabhar Samaldas took such a keen interest.

The Conference then adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning at 11-30.

The following is the list of subjects to be discussed:—

(I.) How far should the Co-operative Credit movement offer a solution to Deccan indebtedness?—Mr. G. V. Joglekar, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to read a note.

(II.) How can redemption of debt best be arranged for?—Mr. J. McNeill, First Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in this Presidency, now Collector of Ahmednagar, to read a note.

(III.) How can a [illegible] financing Society be formed (i.e. what are the essentials therefor)?—The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thachersey, of Bombay, to read a paper.

(IV.) How far or when restrictions (to prevent demonstration) is it necessary to hold out generally or individually [illegible] of loans from Government?—Mr. G. V. Joglekar, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to read a note.

(V.) How far do the present Civil and Registration laws help or hinder the cause of co-operation?—Mr. C. S. Campbell, late Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay, (now on leave) to read a note.

(VI.) Could "Co-operation" without further legislation not only redeem the ryot from past debts but attract him sufficiently to prevent relapse?—Mr. J. McNeill, First Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in this Presidency, now Collector of Ahmednagar, to read a note.

(VII.) How can the assistance of Non-officials (as Honorary Organizers for instance) best be obtained?—Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Retired Deputy Collector and Honorary Organizer, Co-operative Credit Societies, Gujarat, Broach.

THE HERBERT WITHERS CONCERT.

THE Concert given last night by Mr. Herbert Withers' Concert Party in the Town Hall was an unqualified success—and, indeed, can be designated nothing less than an artistic triumph. On the dais were two superb grand pianofortes from Messrs. Soundy & Co. The tone of these instruments was exquisite and the touch was so responsive that Madame Elzy was able to produce every gradation, from the softest to the most sonorous and resonant of effects. The instruments were, in fact, genuine "piano fortes," and the performer was—a genuine artist.

The Concert opened with the first movement of Greig's Sonata for 'cello and pianoforte, the only composition for these two instruments from the pen of the late Norwegian Master Musician, and it immediately became evident that the audience was in for a great treat. Not only in this characteristic composition but throughout the programme when Mr. Withers and Madame Elzy, F.R.A.M. (Mrs. Withers) were associated, there was such perfect sympathy between the performers that they were truly one—one in musicianship, one in artistic perception, and one in perfection of technique. In Godard's delicate and delicious "Sur le Lac," which absolutely held the audience spell bound, and in Popper's brilliant and exacting "Tarantelle" Mr. Withers gave well contrasted examples of his skill as a 'cellist, and the same felicity of contrast was discernible in his other solos, "Le Cygne" by Saint Saens, and Popper's "Enfentanz." Madame Elzy assisted him in all these pieces at the pianoforte, and on each occasion the artists were recalled. In Madame Luisa Sobrino Mr. Withers has an operatic singer possessed of a voice of great power, very extended compass and marvellous flexibility. Madame Sobrino has established a great reputation at Covent Garden in the Wagnerian operas, but she is equally at home on the concert platform, as was demonstrated by her delicate rendering of Gounod's simple "Ave Maria." Her other songs were "Dear, when I Look," and "A Birthday Song." The fair singer was encored repeatedly, but only once did she accept the compliment by singing again and that was when she sang "Cuckoo."

We have spoken above of Madame Elzy's superexcellence in *ensemble* playing and as an accompanist, and now it is our pleasing duty to draw attention to her merits as a solo performer. The piece she selected, "Irish Rhapsodie" by A. Rosenthal, afforded her scope for the exhibition of her absolute command over the pianoforte. Delicacy, firmness, daintiness, power and passion, all these were exhibited in the course of this delightful Fantasia. An encore was inevitable, and was graciously accepted. We have left till now the agreeable task of mentioning one of the great attractions of the programme, namely, the singing of Mr. Charles Bennett, a baritone, who is in great demand in England for the principal concerts. He is as happy in oratoria and operatic music as in concert work, and last night he displayed his remarkable fine voice and cultured style in the famous air from "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart), as well as in simpler music.

The concert concluded shortly after 11 o'clock and the unanimous opinion of the audience was that it had been one of the very best concerts ever held in Bombay. To-night there will be a complete change of programme.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Steady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

The Coal market is steady and prices well maintained. The closing quotations are:—Aldih 234, Bengal 1108, Bhelgora 18 3-4, Equitable (ordinary) 74, Ghusick and Muslia 19 1-2, Jumoni 15 3-4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 59, New Birbhum 56 1-2, Katras Jherriah 83 3-4, Minto 19 1-2, and Raneegunge 26 5-8.

Bank D.D. is quoted at 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. and Government 3 1-2 per cent. at 35.

THE question of interdicting objectionable seditious books is now being considered.

THE report of Messrs. W. A. De and E. W. Bowrey on coal transportation in West Bengal is published. It recommends the construction of a new marshalling yard at Assansol.

THE NEW ANARCHIST ACT.

Mr. Dadabhoy's Speech.

Speaking, on the new Anti-Anarchist Bill at the Viceroy's Council the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said—"My Lord, I feel I cannot content myself by giving a silent vote on this important measure. The Bill which it is now proposed to be passed into law, has been in fact anticipated by the general public during the past few weeks, and I am sure I am not much wide of the mark when I state that it is in consonance with the common wishes of the representative and influential bodies in Calcutta and elsewhere that this measure has been undertaken. The general public have been greatly distressed by the seditious movements that have sprung into existence during the past 18 months, and more particularly during the past few months of the present year and have been deeply grieved and alarmed by the cowardly assassinations and attempts at assassination and of the possibility of a repetition of similar crimes in future and it is therefore no wonder that the discriminating section of the public should loudly [illegible] legislation of a special character which will promptly and vigorously suppress the prevalence of criminal violence and organised conspiracies in India and particularly in Bengal.

It would be sheer imprudence and want of prescience to underestimate the [illegible] dangers which confronting us. We must all believe that the situation is getting more and more critical, and that safety and security are being jeopardised. It fortunately the ulcer of discord and disaffection is only on the surface, and it is a business of the greatest statesmanship to grapple with the situation with firmness and promptitude.

My Lord, I am myself most unwilling to see the introduction of any legislative measure that will take away from any person his right to be tried by the settled rules, organised laws and well established procedure of his country, yet notwithstanding that in some quarters serious objection may be taken to the introduction of this measure, I think the continuous disturbances of the public peace which have taken place during the last few months and which have unfortunately prevailed long enough and have kept the public in a state of consternation, is amply sufficient to prove the inefficiency of ordinary criminal procedure in times of stress and emergency, however well it may have suited normal conditions. The immediate suppression of organised crime is a matter of no small political and social importance, which in the opinion to all thoughtful men admits of no delay or vacillation. It is now perfectly evident that for the preservation of the public peace and safety and for the supression of organised crime and the speedy punishment of its promoters and instigators, effective measures should be adopted as expeditiously as possible, and that object can only be attained by taking up legislation of the kind now before the Council so as to afford to the law-abiding and peaceable general public the protection which they are entitled to firm the Government of the country.

Your Excellency on the other day while addressing the Taluqdars of Oudh very appropriately remarked "that the British Raj is determined, as it has ever been, to safeguard the populations committed to its charge. It is determined to shut the door in the face of a ruinous anarchy and for the special difficulties with which it has to deal, it will not hesitate to forge special weapons." These are words of true statesmanship, and I venture to assure Your Excellency that in carrying out that policy, Your Excellency's Government will have the fullest and whole hearted support of all right thinking and law-abiding people who have at heart the true interests, welfare, and the prosperity of this country. The question before us is not whether the Government has established any necessity for any change in the procedure that is now followed in criminal trials, but whether the ordinary processes of law subsisting at present are sufficient for dealing expeditiously and with vigour with this new phase of crime which has made its appearance. Any variation in the prescribed methods of procedure will necessarily cause at first some degree of inconvenience and possibly dissatisfaction, but it cannot for a moment be questioned that the existing procedure is entirely powerless to stem the tide of political fanaticism that is a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Alipore trial is one of the many instances of the proof of the unsuitability and inefficiency of our present laws in cases of serious political offences, and it is therefore indispensable that the administration of the law should be so strengthened and fortified by the creation of special tribunals with plenary powers as to deal effciently, expeditiously, and at the same time justly, with political crime in all its diversified aspects.

The Bill is simple in its nature and will enable Government to deal effectually with all who are in any way concerned with disseminating the evil of sedition and treason. I believe that there could not be found in the length and breadth of the allied Provinces of Bengal any considerable number of persons who would take exception to the Act. In justice to the Bengali race, I would say that with their keen intelligence they will as a people see nothing in the Act of an arbitrary or objectionable character, and I believe that there is a very general desire among them that conspiracies and sedition should be suppressed even at the cost of some abrigement of the liberty of the people. But the measure in no sense interferes with the liberty of the people, it only aims at suppressing and eradicating the mischief attendant on protracted trials and dispenses with unnecessary publicity which in cases of political trials in this country is proved by experience to be undesirable, The dispensation of trial by jury before a Special Bench need not be regarded as in the nature of any serious hardship, considering that it is counterbalanced by such trials taking place before three Judges of experience and independence; nor does the provision about refusing bail, if there appear to be sufficient grounds for further enquiry, seem to be illogical or particularly oppressive. The provision incorporated in section 13 of the Bill is also fully justified by the unfortunate event which took place lately in the Alipur Jail. I allow that exception may be taken to some of the minor details of the Bill, but this is no occasion to cavil with details. We must approach the Bill in a broad-minded spirit of statesmanship.

The Bill provides also for the suppression of unlawful associations, dangerous to the public peace and also for the punishment of managers and promoters of such associations. These associations have added to the difficulty of the situation, they are nothing more than organised bodies for the encouragement and promotion of acts of violence and intimidation.

I am of opinion that these associations or conclaves where a carnival of sedition is systematically carried on, where revolutionary doctrines are daily preached, where violent and mischievous lies are daily disseminated, where youthful and susceptible minds are led astray and continuously infected with the venom of sedition, distrust and opposition to Government, where ignorant and malicious vilification of Government measures is indiscriminately indulged in, where funds are collected and often extorted under misrepresentations—these associations should no longer be permitted to exist, and the interests of society as well as of good Government alike require their immediate and wholesale extinction.

My Lord, I am not an alarmist, but the circumstances now prevailing are of such importance and

gravity as to warrant the passing of a law of this nature in manner Government have adopted. At the present time Your Excellency in Council is doing your best to grapple with a situation of an exceptionally trying nature, and Your Excellency's Government stands in need not only of silent sympathy but of all the assistance that it can obtain. You have to deal, My Lord, not only with an unusual form of political crime, but simultaneously work out a programme of wise, timely and far-seeing reforms that will meet new aspirations and satisfy the new conditions that have of late arisen in this country.

I am glad that this legislation is in the first instance only made applicable to the disturbed Provinces of Bengal. The other Presidencies are happily free from a state of chronic disturbance. I pray that Government may find no occasion to extend the Act to any other part of the country But My Lord, though I support this legislation, I must most distinctly state that I should not lik to see it permanently placed on the Statute Book of our country, and I would urge that as soon as a normal state of things is restored in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and I trust that may be not far distant, Your Excellency's Government will set itself to repeal this measure. I think it would be advisable and more popularly acceptable if the Honourable mover of the Bill could see his way to insert a provision limiting the operation of the Act for a stated period only.

I shall conclude, My Lord, by stating that the value of any particular measure is not always correctly appraised when it is first introduced as when actually applied and put in operation. I have no doubt that time alone will show the wisdom and propriety of this measure and will establish the benevolent intentions of Government.

DR. SELMA LAGERLOF.

A Stockholm correspondent writes :—Sweden is just about to commemorate a national jubilee. On the 20th of this month Selma Lagerlof keeps her fiftieth birthday, and the whole of Sweden will take an active part in the public celebration of this anniversary, when the famous writer passes, to quote Dante's words "into the middle-point of her life.' At the present moment Sweden can boast of two names famous in international literature: August Strindberg and Selma Lagerlof. Of these two, Strindberg has doubtless been endowed by nature with the greater genius. But in proportion as the author of the "Blue Book" is grim, iconoclastice misanthropical and cruel, so is the creater of "Gosta Berlings Saga" human kindly and lovable; it is, consequently, no wonder that Selma Lagerlof is by universal consent not only the most honoured but, above all the best-beloved of all writers in the Swedish tongue. This became evident by the general jubilation with which the announcement that the Upsala University had formally conferred an honorary doctor's degree upon her was received throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was the highest and most distinguished honour that has fallen to the lot of a writer in this country for many a long year. Selma Lagerlof's career has been a remarkable one. She was already well over thirty, a humble, unknown teacher, when she was induced to compete for a prize offered by "Idun," a lady's paper published in Stockholm. She sent, as her contribution, the first instalment of "Gosta Berling" and "awoke one morning and found herself famous." Success has neither altered nor spoilt her. She still lives the modest life of true genius, amid the seclusion of the quiet home that she owns at Falun, the chief town of Dalkarliens. As far as possible she holds hereself aloof from reporters, and interviewers, and is none too pleased when publicity busies itself with her person. Nature has not endowed her with a striking presence; she is pale, quiet and retiring, and in her conservation often gauche; only when she is moved does she display a warmth of feeling that enchants her hearers. The book which she is now engaged upon deals with her youth. Her early years were passed in a picturesque old farm-house at Morbacka in Varmland of which she hopes to become shortly the owner. She has given the people of Sweden a book, which probably has no counterpart in any other country. Some educationalists came to her with the request to write a reading-book for children, such as should inbue their minds with an appreciation and love of home. She responded enthusiastically to this offer and wrote "Nils Holgersson's Wonderful Journey." As a punishment for this misdeeds Nils is turned into a hobgoblin, in which form he takes part in the migration of the animals, and, in company with wild geese, cranes and storks, gets to know Sweden from end to end, These descriptions of land and people the, fruits of many a long pilgrimage made by the authoress for this purpose, are the work of a true poet; the little ones of Sweden are to be envied, in that they are enabled to make the acquaintance of their native land by such charming and convincing means.

THE LATE LORD GLENESK.

Journalist for Over Fifty Years.

Journalism suffers a great loss by the death of Lord Glenesk, proprietor of the "Morning Post," who passed away at his home in Piccadilly at the age of seventy-seven.

He was the son of Mr. Peter Borthwick, member for Evesham and manager of the "Morning Post." Educated at King's College School, London, he early in life displayed a taste for journalism, and in 1850 when a youth became the Paris correspondent for his father's journal.

His information was of the best, as he was on terms of personal friendship with the Prince President, afterwards Napoleon III., and Prince Gortchakoff. He was in the centre of the wild scences caused by Napoleon the Third's coup d'etat

At the death of his father in 1852 he was appointed to take his place as manager, and was shortly asterwards given complete control of the journal for life. As the close friend of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Borthwick gave that statesman the unswerving support of his paper, which slowly recovered its vogue, which in 1854 was at a very low ebb. Thackeray's merciless onslaughts in "Punch" as the "anobs" journal had had their effect, and about that time the daily circulation was only 3,000, to 55,000 of the "Times."

The "Morning Post" was in the forties looked upon as the exclusive purveyor of fashionable intelligence, a tradition which is partly maintained to this day. There was an old anecdote current many years ago of a lady of some standing in the social world who declared that she would never consider herself married unless her wedding had been announced and reported in the "Morning Post."

Mr. Borthwick was the chief promoter of a periodical of a very different stamp, but one which caused quite a sensation when it first came out in 1864 "The Owl" discussed State and Society matters with a freedom and a knowledge which caused great alarm. Its editor and staff were so well informed that no one felt safe from criticism. It expired in 1870.

In 1877 Mr. Borthwick became sole proprietor of the "Morning Post" and four years later reduced the price from 3d. to 1d. Since its first issue in 1772, the price had varied from 1d. to 7d. The paper soon became a flourishing organ and often came out with exclusive news other than fashionable. One day in 1877 its chief was in railway carriage when the man beside him threw down the "Times" with an impatient remark, "There is no news in the paper his morning." "Oh, yes, there is, said Mr. Borthwick, handing him the "Morning Post," and pointing to the announcement of the declaration of war by Turkey against Russia.

He was always a pillar of the Conservative party, and he sat in the Commons for south Kensington from 1885 to 1895. He was knighted in 1880, became a bronet in 1887, and was raised to the peerage in 1895.

Seven or eight years ago he gave the whole control of the paper into the hands of his only son, the Hon. Oliver Borthwick, but premature death of the latter in 1905 prostrated his venerable father. Lord Glenesk never properly recovered from the blow, but again took up the work of the paper to find some relief from his grief.

His activities in connection with various benevolent and political institutions were many. He was president of the Press Fund, also of the Newspaper Society; and a vice-president of the Institute of Journalits. He leaves one daughter, Countess Bathurst.

"WOMEN—WHERE ARE THEY?"

One of the most interesting divisions that has taken place in the House of Lords was that last night on the Lord Chancellor's proposal to insert a clause in the Children's Bill to this effect:—

"Where a woman is convicted of the murder of her infant, and that child was under the age of one year, the Court may, in lieu of passing a sentence of death, sentence her to penal servitude for life or any less punishment.'

"The insertion of the clause was rejected by 42 votes to 36. The Bishop of Southwark spoke in behalf of the new clause, but did not vote, and the whole of the spiritual peers absented themselves from the division."

So we read in the "Westminster Gazette," Nov 13, 1908.

We also read on the same date in John viii. 9 these words:—

"They, when they heard it, went out one by one, beginning from the eldest, even unto the last; and Jesus was left alone and the woman, where she was in the midst.

"And Jesus lifted up Himself and said unto her, Woman, where are they? Did no man condemn thee? And she said, No man, Lord. Jesus said, Neither do I condemn thee. Go thy way; from henceforth sin no more."

THE QUALITY OF MERCY.

Shakespeare once expressed these sentiments:—

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heavens
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd—
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's.
When mercy seasons Justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—
That in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy.

The Law in 1908 says to the woman who finds life so hard that she prefers to be without her child.

"The sentence of the Court is that you be taken from this Court to——and thence to——, and there to be hanged by the neck until you be dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

Here, as Shakespeare observed, "the quality of mercy is not strained." In fact, it retains its exact dimensions. It is the victim's neck that yields. The Law allows it, and the Court awards it.

Sir Algernon West, one of Gladstone's old secretaries, in a letter to the "Westminster Gazette" (Nov. 14) says:—

"I have just read the list of those lords who voted with and against the Lord Chancellor's humane clause leaving to judges the option of recording or not recording the sentence of death on wretched mothers who in the agony of despair destroy the evidence of their shame by murdering the child they are unable to keep alive.

"In that list there is not one bishop who recorded his vote in favour of mercy.

"I was for many years a visitor on behalf of the Home Secretary at Woking Prison for Women, and under the recent Act I became Chairman of the Visiting Committee of Aylesbury Convict Establishment; and during and after that time I have endeavoured in vain to have the sentence of death in first cases of infanticide repealed.

"The whole spirit of Prison Reform is for the rehabilitation of criminals. What chance has a poor girl branded with a death sentence of becoming a good citizen?"

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Banang Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincom Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 15th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...
Teheran ...	15	1	30 p.m.	1	23
Suez	15	2	20 p.m.	0	32

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haitu (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haitu Mole, St. Nicholas and Port Au Prince (27-11-08.)

Turkish route Interrupted Beyond Bassora (13-11-08.)

HYDERABAD FLOODS.

Work of the Ladies Committee

The report of the Ladies Committee on the progress made by them up to the 23rd November in the way of succour to the unfortunate sufferers from the late Hyderabad floods, is published below:—

Relief operations were first commenced on the 29th September, 1908, by a few ladies, who hearing of the great sufferings of the people whose houses had been washed away, went out separately and individually to help them from their own private resources. The ladies very soon came to recognise that they would be more useful working together than individually; they therefore formed themselves into a Committee for emergent relief of distress in Zenanas, the constitution of which Committee was also discussed and approved by the General Relief Committee. One of these ladies placed her house in Chadderghaut at the disposal of the Committee and that has been used ever since as the headquarters of the Ladies Committee's operations. The next step of the Ladies Commitee was to enlist the services of a number of young men of the City as Volunteers to assist them in finding out where the refugees had taken shelter and show those places to the members of the Ladies Committee. Mosques, temples, ruins, the houses of charitable people were all filled up with refugees of every class. The new Zenana School sheltered a hundred and fifty of these people for a short time at the beginning. The members of the Ladies Committee worked from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m., taking a short time off for food in the middle of the day, but the Volunteers worked even longer hours: They were often out about the City pursuing their investigations up to midnight; and up again at dawn preparing programmes for the day's work of the Ladies Committee. The latter could not possibly have got through so much relief work as they did, but for the Volunteers, who helped them so ably and strenuously. The Ladies Committee beg that the excellent service done by the Volunteers may not go unrewarded. Their names are furnished in Appendix A to this report.

For the first two days the Ladies Committee kept no record of their work, as it was their own private property they were giving away, but when other charitable people began to send them money for distribution, they recognised the necessity for keeping accounts.

Unfortunately it was not easy always to get an adequate description of the recipients of the Ladies charity. As is well, known Pardha Nashin ladies are not supposed to mention their husbands names; also their real houses having been washed away, they could not give any address beyond that of the rough shelters in which they happened to have taken refuge. The accounts therefore show merely the names of the persons to whom relief was given, the street in which they were living and the nature of the relief extended. No record was kept of the children or old men who had to be relieved in as much as they were dependent on the women folk.

To every woman assisted a sari and choli were given. To the old or to those who had small children a blanket was given if possible, but the supply obtainable by the Ladies Committee has always been very limited. If any woman was willing to set up as petty trader she was given from rupees 3 to 5 according to the price of the stock she needed to commence business. The Ladies Committee must have assisted close on 1,000 women in this way. To the old and infirm women who had no one to help them clothes and Rs. 2 in cash were given. To ladies of better station in life from one to two dresses each were given and in cash from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each. In a very few instances where the head of the family had many dependants, the ladies Committee have given as much as Rs. 20 and a more liberal supply of saris. In so doing we no doubt exceeded slightly the limitation imposed on us by Government who were supplying us with funds but only in those cases in which we had practically no option.

We have expended Rs. 3,500 of Government funds in cash relief and Rs. 21,000 of Government funds for clothing of all kinds. 'durries' and blankets. This does not include the seven hundred saris, one hundred shatranjis and 85 razais handed over to us for distribution by the Mens' Sub-Committee. Besides the above the Ladies Committee distributed considerable amounts in cash and clothing, at the expense of private individuals who preferred to place their contributions at our disposal, Mrs. Casson-Walker reached Hyderabad on her return from England on the evening of the 10th October and was at once enlisted as President of the Ladies Committee and commenced work the next day. Those of us who undertook out-door visiting went down to the Cummittee Rooms, filled our conveyances with saris, blankets, &c., took some cash and the list of persons we were to visit. These lists were prepared by the Volunteers beforehand and they tried to group the cases so that each lady should lose as little time as possible going from house to house. There is no need to mention here the immense difficulties under which we laboured in tracing out the Pardah Nasbin refugees; or in reaching their places of refuge when we had traced them. It was often the case that the carriage could not approach within several hundred yards of where they were concealed. Some days we were on our feet for three or four hours together walking over debris of fallen houses from shelter to shelter, the Volunteers carrying bundles of clothes for distribution as near to our destination as the requirements of Zenana privacy permitted, and then the ladies had to take over the bundles from the Volunteers and make their way to the people needing relief as best they could. These were for the most part accommodated in bare comfortless rooms, confined space and with no proper ventilation, to which the only possible approach would lie through dark narrow passages and broken ground. There one would come on women and children sitting miserably on the bare damp ground with the scantiest of clothing, huddled together for warmth. Often the rooms were wrapt in darkness, and the only means of getting light was to strike a match.

One very pathetic case, the details of which must be briefly mentioned, with the object of illustrating clearly the scenes of misery we had to go through, was as follows. Late one evening our volunteers induced us to take one more very pressing case, as they said, before we went home for the night. After struggling in the dark through a close net work of lanes and ruined buildings we came into a courtyard surrounded by a deep verandah in one inner room of which were sheltered a family consisting of one very old lady, three young ladies, many growing children and babies in arms who certainly looked in desperate case. The family was of gentle rank and well to do before the flood; now absolutely destitute but for the clothes they stood in, and those little better than rags. On the fatal morning of the flood the water had suddenly invaded their house and they only with difficulty escaped with their lives they could not say how. The children were barely rescued from drowning; and here they were doomed to spend day after day in gloom and darkness, with no light but an old broken lamp of the cheapest quality; with barely enough of food to keep them from starving, and shivering with cold for want of sufficient clothes. None of the adult ladies of course could go out to find relief for fear of breaking their Pardah. Looking at them all, one wondered whether drowning would not have been a better fate than their present starved and homeless condition. Needless to say we give them such relief as rule permitted.

In addition to relief by house to house visitation much valuable work was done at the Ladies Committee rooms where applicants came by hundreds armed with vouchers or letters from Government Officers, ward members or other responsible persons. Every applicant allowed into the Committee room in virtue of his voucher was subjected to a close examination by one or other members of the Ladies Committee. If any case was considered doubtful, their voucher was handed over to a Volunteer for enquiry. The names of all people relieved were registered. As the numbers seeking relief grew from day to day, the difficulties of distinguishing genuine cases became more formidable; and eventually the Ladies Committee were forced to close public distribution of relief at the end of October as they found difficulties of various kinds were increasing. Since then we have relieved few but Zenana families who have sent appeals to us to come to their assistance or whose cases were sent us for investigation, into all such cases we have personally enquired at their present temporary homes. No doubt there were many destitute families who where not reached by our organisation because they were too proud to come and make their wants known to us. It is also evident that as the weather gets colder, the suffering and misery of the flood-stricken must necessarily increase. At the same time when we stopped off giving public distribution we were quite satisfied that we had met the immediately emergent requirements for clothes and blankets of as many parda women as were willing to receive assistance. In saying this we wish to make it plain that except in the first rush immediately after the flood we endeavoured throughout to confine our relief measures to women and children only. An ample field among all the destitute men of the City remained for the male committee for gratuitous relief to deal with. It would have been better if the Male Committee of gratuitous relief had been able to commence relief operations coincidently and in communication with the Ladies Committee.

Attached hereto is a statement of accounts of the money supplied to us by His Highness the Nizam's Government, on which we maintained relief operations (including contributions from private friends) upto the end of October. It will be observed that a balance of Rs. 5,000 is left which will be refunded to Government as soon as the accounts have been fully audited.

From the beginning of November the Ladies Committee turned their attention to the more permanent relief of widows and orphans and endowing of betrothed girls who were preparing for marriage when the flood swept away all their dowry in the form of jewellry and clothes. We were informed by the Secretary to the Committee of the British India Subscription Fund that these were among the purposes on which subscribers to the fund would be glad to see their contributions expended. We have therefore continued during November to draw all funds required for these special forms of relief from the Secretary to the British India Fund. Up to date and in the current month we have spent about Rs. 32,000 from the Funds mentioned.

(Sd.) F. CASSON WALKER,
for the Ladies Committee,
Hyderabad Flood Relief.

23rd November, 1908.

The names of Special Volunteers, permanently attached to the Ladies Committee are as follows:—Mr. B Rangaswami Iyengar, B. A., Mr. Syed Mahomad Taki, Mr. M. M. Kareemudin, Mr. Mahomed Abdul Haq, Mr. Behari Lal, Mr. B. N. Garudachari, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Man Mohan Lal, Mr. Shiv Raj, Mr. Naseruddin, Mr. J. D. Patel, and Mr. Kanayya Pershad.

List of other Volunteers who occasionally helped the Ladies Committee:—Mr. B. Chattopadhyay B, A. (Assistant Actuary), Mr. Abu Sayeed Mirza, Mr. C. Balkishen, Mr. Mudu Krishna Iyengar, Mr. V. Deshpandye, Mr. K. V. Mulgund, Mr. B. N. Bose, Mr. Brij Mohan Lall, Mr. R. Chattopadhyay, Mr. Govind Rao, Mr. Abdul Khaliq, Mr. Mumtaz Ali, Mr. Asghar Khan, and Mr. Assistant Qadir (Assistant Finance Office).

APPENDIX C.

ACCOUNT OF SARIS &c,

Delivered by Mr. Dattar on the 24th October 1908, 225 Sarees; Delivered by Mr. Abdul Gani on the 24th October, 1908, 478 sarees, 100 shatranjis and 85 razais.

Bought from Government Money 11,412 sarees, 1,195 blankets, 125 mulmul than, 48 lungi thans, 6 colored muslin thans, 12 coarse cloth and thans.

Amount from Government Funds spent in cash relief H. S. Rs. 3,500.

KING HAAKON AND SOCIALISM.

King Haakon of Norway, who has recognised that Socialism is increasing among his subjects, is a master of politeal economy, understanding his subject through and through. On one occasion, not long ago, he went among some working men who were known to be Socialists, and asked then if they were in favour of a divison of wealth. They said they were. "Then let us appoint Friday at noon as the time for the division of wealth," the king suggeted to them.

"Very well," answered the men. "But wait!" exclaimed the King. By five minutes past twelve many babies will have been born, and they will be entitled to their share of wealth, Shall we make another division then, and so on every five minutes?"

The King of Norway declares that he did not get a satisfactory answer to that question, so his opposition to Socialism was not modified. "Why," he added, "I could black my own boots if I wanted to! I have done it, and know how. But if I did, what would become of the people who make a living by blacking boots? The Socialist demand for equality of labour is impracticable. I believe in division of labour."

So large has the Devonshire apple crop been that many farmers have found it more profitable to give the apples to the pigs than to convert the fruit into cider. Farmers are retailing cider at £1 a hogshead, or about 4½d. a gallon.

The "Panther," the repair ship of the American Fleet, arrived at Colombo on the 8th instant; and the "Culgoa," the provisionship, on the following morning, the Fleet being then 850 miles away. Seventeen vessels will be berthed in the harbour, and two remain outside, elaborate preparations for the reception being made, a correspondent writes. The Admiral will reside at the Queen's House. A State dinner will be given next Wednesday to the Admiral and Officers, Civil and Medical. The Officers will dine with the Medical Officers of the Fleet on Tuesday, and the merchants are also giving a dinner to the Officers. The men will be taken to Kandy free of charge in batches of 500 each day, being provided with food and refreshment by the Government.

THE NEW WOMAN IN THE HOME.

It sounds paradoxical, but is, I believe, generally true, that the woman who knows best how to look after her home is the woman who most frequently has the enterprise to leave it. Someone said to me the other day in this connection that if she finds herself at any time without a servant she sends for help not to those of her friends who live at home with nothing to do except to keep house, but to those who are out in the world earning their living or pursuing a career. And I suppose no intelligent person will deny that the day has gone by for considering it more womanly on the part of a housewife to spend all her time in household matters than it is for her to profit by modern inventions and to get through her home duties in time to enable her to be a human being as well. Certainly, it is a significant fact worth nothing by those reactionaries who seem to think that the sign-manual of true womanliness is a tendency to be slow over housekeeping that the general movement towards woman's liberty and development has coincided with a more particular movement towards her intellectual development within the home.

For some time our more advanced educational women have been maintaining that, housekeeping have undergone an entire change since the Middle Ages, medieval methods of keeping house should be superseded by others more adapted to modern needs and conditions, and that this reform can only be brought about by making domestic science a prominent school-subject. Certain high schools now give definite courses of study under this heading; and it is even hoped that before long domestic science will be a matriculation subject at the London University. Some Polytechnics have carried the subject still further by offering their students advanced classes in cookery and hygiene. But head mistresses still have to fight the old idea that science and housework have nothing to do with each other; and the work in the Polytechnics is necessarily stronger on the applied than on the theoretic side of the question. So it is intensely interesting to find that another step forward has been taken recently by the establishment in the Women's Department at King's College, London, of a course in home science and household economics, which is to be on a level with degree courses in other subjects and will possibly lead in time to the creation of a degree in domestic science at the universities—although at present there is a strong feeling among scholars that a kitchen is not academic. But then, until engineering became a college subject at Cambridge and at London, a workshop was considered equally unacademic. At King's College they have avoided this criticism of their scheme by calling their kitchen a cooking laboratory and furnishing it with more test tubes than saucepans. Let me add hastily, for the sake of the greedy-minded, that cookery when done in a cooking laboratory is called experimental work, and that it has one advantage over the experimental work that when done in the home is called cookery—at King's College the experiments are generally thrown away. I believe a "fume cupboard" is also shortly to be added to the apparatus there; and although I am not prepared to say exactly what this is for, everybody will allow that, pending a scientific investigation into the boiling of cabbage, a fume cupboard is desirable in every home. And this brings us to another point—that until the new domestic spirit spreads beyond both school and college the domestic science student will always be hampered at the end of her course by the inconvenience of the home she has to live in. In America domestic architecture is far in advance of ours. And why? Because in America, especially in Canada, women do their own housework insisted of hiring help, and so they have insisted on the improvement of household arrangements.

But although domestic work in the masculine mind always seems to mean nothing but the preparation of meals, as a college subject it includes much more. The ideal aimed at in the King's College scheme is a three years' degree course, with a diploma, the first year of which shall be devoted to science, with especial reference, naturally, to household needs. As one of the lecturers, speaking broadly, put it to me, "Chemistry for girls should always begin with soap and soda." So perhaps at the end of the first year's course the student will be in a position to explain to the servant at home why tea made with water that has boiled for hours is scientifically unsound as well as extremely nasty, and how dust can be removed entirely from a room, and not merely transferred from the carpet to the books and the pictures. I may be unduly sanguine in looking for a result of this kind, but I believe I am right in suggesting that this is the sort of practical application that will follow from the teaching of housework in correlation with science. In the remaining two years of the ideal course the work will be carried on right up to degree standard, and biology, hygiene—dealing with the values of dress materials as well as with sanitation and so on—will, with household economics, form an important part of the scheme. Household economics will deal with the historical aspect of housekeeping and should be by no means the least interesting subject taken, seeing how the ordinary working arrangements of the household have been revolutionised even within the last fifty years. Not only has the advance of modern thought altered the whole character of domestic service, but our sources of food supply have undergone a complete change since—for instance, the introduction of frozen meat and tinned foods,—and these changes are still going on, a fact to be noted by those old-fashioned people who think that to be truly feminine a woman must adhere to the house keeping methods of fifty years ago. I sometimes think nothing would cure the old-fashioned person so effectually as to take him at his world and become an exact copy of the old-fashioned housewife of fifty years ago.

For many students, however, the three years' course is at present unattainable, and one year's course is open to those older women, many of them teachers, who already possess enough scientific knowledge to be able to profit by the other classes. It is also to be made possible before long, by the enterprising co-operation of the head mistresses of certain girls' high schools, for girls to take the first year of the degree course at school, so that they may be ready to enter on the second year of the course at King's College.

But to those who follow closely the psychological trend of modern movements the chief interest of this new departure in the college curriculum will not lie so much in the actual knowledge to be acquired, but rather in its immense significance as a social and an educational factor. It means that domestic subjects will no longer be considered fit only for the attention of women so stupid to take up other subjects. It means that the teacher of domestic science will have to occupy the same position in school or college as any other science mistress. It means that the ideal woman in the home will in the future be a real person instead of an amiable nonentity. Miss Katharine Bryante domistic science teacher at the Manchester High School for Girls, put the matter in a nutshell in her paper read before the Association of Domestic Science Teachers last May when she said: "I maintain that those domestic subjects; If properly taught, have in themselves the elements of an intellectual education. . . . But I wish most emphatically to say that I do not advocate the teaching of domestic arts in schools as a refuge for the destitute or as a subject for the mentally deficient."

It would be interesting to know whether in the past man or woman has been the more responsible for the lowering of the intellectual status of the ideal domestic woman. To-day it is certain that woman is leading the way in a attempt to raise the popular estimate of her position in the home.—Evelyn Sharp in the "Manchester Guardian."

THE EXPANSION OF AUSTRALIA IN THE EAST.

Now that Australia looks beyond her own borders she turns towards the East. Destiny pointed the way from her birth as a British community in a virgin land at the Pacific gate of Asia. But, until lately, she failed to rise to her opportunities, because she cherished her remoteness as her first line of defence. She did, however, take her part in building up the South Sea Island trade, and, with New Zealand, does as much to aid in keeping the flag flying in the South Pacific as Canada in the North. This is as it should be. But what they want for further expansion is the co-operation of the mother country. For, hitherto, when her attitude has not been passive, she has been obliging European nations at the expense of her own colonies, planting Germany in particular at their front door. But, with the advent of that restless Power in the Pacific, Australia's illusion was dispelled, awakening an instinctive consciousness of danger, which was heightened by the rise of Japan. In the political field it stimulated the national sentiment towards federation, in the commercial field the growth of trade relations with the Orient.

For here not only does she find full scope for her expanding ambition, but equality of opportunity. In the South Sea Islands she was denied the first by their geographical limitations, and the second by the action of foreign Powers. In Samoa a flourishing trade was crippled by a "graceful concession" to Germany; in the Marshalls by the grossly unfair competition of a company, behind which was the Wilhelmstrasse; and in the New Hebrides by the terms of the Anglo-Ftench Treaty. No wonder Australia is turning her attention to the rich and lucrative markets of the East, reaching out to them in every direction with a vigour which is unparalleled in the development of Greater Britain's forign trade. In them she knows at least where she stands. She can neither be taken in the rear by the exigencies of Imperial policy, nor suffer any restriction which is not general in its application, while the supreme advantage of proximity is hers alone. The following table gives a rough idea of the growth of her export trade to the East during the past sixteen years:—

Country.	1891.	1901.	1907.
Indian and Ceylon	£1,000,671	£3,277,314	£6,856,834
Philippines	24,664	106,122	570,528
Straits Settlements	24,664	113,528	559,402
Java	181,243	172,000	274,910
Hong Kong.....	491,771	413,711	857,946
China	30,749	138,976	416,441
Japan	16,578	123,355	706,279
	£1,786,458	£4,334,906	£10,244 340

Add to the value of the exports the value of the imports, over four millions, and one finds that the grand total of Australia's Eastern trde is £15,000,000. In themselves the figures are suggestive, but more so when one realises what they mean. In 1891 her imports from the countries named in the table were twice as large as her exports to them. By 1901 they were about equal. By 1907 she had exactly reversed the position of 1891 in her own favour. Again, it is possible to make a comparison between her Asiatic export trade and Germany's without absurdity. True, there is a difference of £5,000,000 against her, but, at her present rate of progress, it will soon be wiped out. In the East, therefore, she is a serious rival of England's greatest rival, and, now that America's Eastern trade has declined by one-half, with them in the running for commercial ascendency in the Orient. Only for her connection with the British Empire her position would be anomalous. For Germany is not only second among the Great Powers, but easily first in organization. Australia has an area of three million square miles with a population of less than four. Hence the moral, material, and pysical basis for the huge fabric of oversea trade she is building up exists, not in her, but in the Empire as a whole. That is to say, she expands because she is a British dominion rather than because she is Australia, her geographical situation notwithstanding.

Not that her products are varied, but they are just those which Asia needs most. For though Australia's northern territory is tropical, her greatest development has been reached in the temperate South, and is likely to continue for generations to come. Her exchange with the Orient is, therefore, the most natural and permanent form of commerce. For timber, coal, lead, copper, and sandalwood the market has grown steadily since the seventies, but suddenly since 1900 for foodstuffs, owing to political conditions—for instance, the American annexation of the Philippines and the Chinese boycott of American goods. The one has enabled a Queensland company to erect in Manila cold storage works on a large scale and with all the latest improvements in machinery, which besides keeping the garrison and civilian white population supplied with meat and dairy, produce, turns out 1,000 tons of ice at day. The other, in China and the Straits Settlements, has transferred the trade in flour, which was once a Californian monopoly, to the Commonwealth. To Japan the leading export is wool, whose value has greatly increased since the duty thereon was repealed a decade ago. India, now that she is becoming a manufacturing country on Western principles, too, is beginning to import wool in the same way, and the Federal Government are looking forward to a time when the market shall be extended so as to embrace the whole East.

But it is not only in commerce that the Commonwealth is making her mark in Asia, but in the development of industries and communications. In Tokyo, which covers a vast area, the tramways are a private enterprise, whose inspiration is the Australian, Sir Malcolm McEachern. The company formed by his patient diplomacy has a paid up capital of £6,000,000, controlling one of the largest and most flourishing undertakings of the kind in the East. Mr. W. K. D'Arcy is providing the money for working a petroleum concession in the Karun Valley, one of our "Undeveloped Estates." Mr. Leama Davies is finding a profitable field of investment in Ceylon. In his report of 1900 the Resident of Pahang wrote "that it was due to the Queenslander, Mr. Bibby, more than any single individual, the creation of the gold-mining industry in this State." The Raub Australian Company, of which he was manager, produces three times as much as any of its rivals, and in the dark days of the industry it was his dogged refusal to accept defeat that prevented its utter collapse. Even as early as 1885 it was Australian concessionaires who first worked the tin mines of Perak, up to then a monopoly of the Chinese.

With this commercial activity maritime enterprise is keeping pace, new steamship routes being opened up as the borders of trade widen. Take for instance the new through service to Shanghai, subsidised by the Government of New South Wales. Its object is to provide direct intercourse with China, at present all goods having to be transhipped at Hong Kong. Taen there is the Eastern and Australian Line with three fine passenger and cargo ships whose itinerary being at Sydney and ends at Nagasaki. Besides these new ventures there is the monthly service to Indian ports, Manila and Java, which has always done most of the carrying trade in remonats for the Indian Army. The most significant move in connection with the East is, however, the arrangement by which Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Co. are to establish a subsidised line of steamers for the purpose of opening up communication between Sydney and Singapore by way of Javanese ports. For it should be remembered that when Herr Dernburg, with a view to linking up Australia, the East Indies, and Japan in the interests of German, trade, wanted the Reichstag to increase by £35,000 the Imperial subsidy paid to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, the sum was halved by eleminating the amount for a service between New Guinea and Singapore. That the opportunity thus missed by Germany should be seized by the Commonwealth through Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Co. is one of the ironies of international competition. For it was they who were squeezed out of the Marshalls by a German company.

It will thus be seen that the Commonwealth is actively building up a mercantile marine in which State aid is a recognised principle. That her activity in the Pacific is already felt may be gathered from Herr Dernburg's speech in pressing for a shipping subsidy last May. By another decade it will be a factor of Imperial importance, since it is in these ports, where British shipping has declined most, that Australia is making the greatest headway as a maritime State. At Bangkok we once had 80 per cent. of the carrying trade. Now we have fallen behind to the third place, and in the same way our monopoly of the coast traffic from Singapore to Shanghai has been broken down by the sale of steamers wholesale to the foreigner. There is not the least doubt that if the Resolution of the Premiers on trade and navigation at the Conference of 1902 were put in practice England would quickly recover her old supremacy, and, with the aid of the Pacific Dominions, more absolutely than ever. For if Australia in particular can achieve great things in trade without Imperial co-operation, it stands to reason she can achieve greater things with it.

This is especially true where India is concerned. In spite of her proximity to Australia and position near the main steamship routes thereto, Mr. Deakin early in the last decade of the last century complained that "our exchange is backward." It is backward still. In 1890 Australia sent to India horses, wine, copper, silver, gold, coal, and wool. To this list may now be added lead, wheat, hay, tallow, and timber, the value of the last alone running into three figures. But she looks forward to the development of an ever-increasing trade in dairy produce, meats, bacon, and such luxuries as fruits and vegetables out of season. It is surely a pity from every point of view that the American army and American residents in the Philippines should be better customers, for foodstuffs from the Commonwealth than the British Army and British residents in India. It has been suggested that without a tariff, legislation, or public action of any kind India might be mutually benefited, and with them the whole Empire simply by using Government control of the Indian Commissariat to an Imperial end. But when the War Office gives no preference to home and colonial producers one can hardly expect it from the India Office. Nowhere under the Crown is Imperial co-operation so urgently required as it is in the East because both India and Australia are handicapped by distance, and neither of them can be considered separately from the other.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,00	1,900	30	3,730
Or per mile of Railway..	13	14	...	27
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	52,526	32,595	738	85 659
Total for 22 weeks	54,126	34,495	768	89,389
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of pre-ious year	1,798	1,386	44	3,228
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	18	12	...	30
Total to corresp date do.	52,161	32,243	969	85,373

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 702
Do. to date ..... Rs. 34,016

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	400	.....	700
Or per mile of Railway	17	23	....	40
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	8,371	3,306	30	11,707
Total for 22 weeks..	8,671	3,706	30	12,407
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	393	410	6	809
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	24	....	47
Total to corresponding date do.	9,393	6,228	39	15,660

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 109
Do. to date ..... Rs. 3,253

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA

BY THE WAY

THE MARCH OF THE ARMY.

Persons who may be unaware of the progress of the military profession in recent years under a regime of tests and examinations extending to all ranks may be surprised to encounter the following official correspondence :—

"Scilly Div. Order. No. 200."—On the recommendation of the P. M. O. the M. G. O. enjoins that during the ensuing rainy season particular care should be taken to train all ranks in the pursuit and extermination of the anopheles mosquito. Courses of lectures by field officers with lantern slides should be arranged for if possible, describing the habitat of these pests, and the best methods of capture. Subaltern officers should likewise deliver weekly lectures on the same subject to their men. Proficiency in the act of insecticide is one of the essential qualities of a capable leader of men, and an unusual degree of expertness might well be considered a sufficient cause for a recommendation for accelerated promotion. On the other hand a marked display of ignorance on the subject might be regarded as militating against an officer's professional prospects, and gross incapacity might even be a bar to an officer's retention in the Service. Serious notice will be taken of any inability to distinguish between the culex and anopheles, or to track and capture the same. The Chief S. and T. Officer for Contracts has been instructed to prepare approved patterns of all stores required in this connection, and indents (in triplicate) should be submitted in the usual manner to the local Supply authorities. A report on their working will be called for in due course.

"D. O. from Chief S. & T. O. to Col. Y."—Dear Colonel,—Sorry to hear of your difficulties with the mosquito catcher. I have had a new pattern made with a smaller mesh, which is now under trial by Major Z's Committee. The handle has been lengthened by four inches so that a single or double-handed cast may be made as desired. The depth of the net has been increased, and the orifice widened. Hope you will make a good bag with these. Get the beggar as far into the net as possible, and confine him there by a turn of the wrist. Yes, certainly, you may make up an experimental pattern of your own, and recover the cost on a contingent bill. Yrs. etc., N. X. Col.

"S. D. O. No. 220"—At the forthcoming tactical fitness test Brigadiers and Presidents of Boards are requested to pay particular attention to the expertness of candidates with the new mosquito catcher. The insects should be released simultaneously from the traps mosquito, mark II. (These were fully described in G. C. No. 0532A.) Time taken and number of anopheles caught to be taken into consideration. "N.B."—One mark to be deducted for every culex handed in. At least two members of the Board should be present during this test. Proceedings to be submitted to the A.A.-G.

"Extract from O. S. on Col. Y's accounts"—Nets, mosquito, one, 2.8.6. Disallowed, this being debitable to the manœuvre grant. Should be met from the allotment.

"D. O."—Dear Col. Y,—Grant was closed six months ago. Sorry. Yrs., etc., D.A.A.-G.

"List of Changes No. 6546."—Catchers, mosquito, mark I. A pattern has been approved and sealed to govern manufacture. It consist of a circular brass ring supporting a net of 5-16th mesh. A wooden handle three feet in length is secured to the ring by four copper rivets. Units concerned should indent on the arsenal of supply.

"List of changes No. 0548."—Catchers, mosquito, mark I. This differs from the previous pattern only in the handle, which is three inches shorter. Patterns in stock and with units will be altered locally by having three inches sawn off the end. A sum of one anna will be allowed for alteration. This will not entail an advance of numeral.—The "Pioneer."

"NOT DESCENDED FROM THE APE."

Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew, Ghandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine at St. Andrews University, in his new work, "Design in Nature," just issued in three volumes by Messrs. Longmans, deals in one chapter with the Origin and Career of Man. Here is an extract :—If the authority and teaching of the Old Testament and the possession by man of an extraordinary nervous system and brain be set aside, the preponderance of evidence, many are inclined to believe, is in favour of a lowly origin—that is a savage or semi-savage origin. I am not of this way of thinking. There is, it appears to me, no proof that man is directly descended from the ape, and indirectly from the mollusc of the mound. The unchanged condition of physical man for the last nine or more thousand years is wholly opposed to such a conclusion. "The brain of man in volume, complexity, and quality," Professor Pettigrew also remarks, "transcends that of every other living form, and establishes an impassable gulf between him and the apes and everything below the apes."

THE SONS OF ST. CECILIA.

The Worshipful Company of Musicians, who held high festival in honour of their patron saint, were first founded during the fifteenth century as the "Minstrels" Company. Their earliest existing charter dates from 1604, when our "British Solomon" gave them extensive control over both music and dancing within three miles of London. The Musicians own a few freehold houses at Clapton, but seem almost the poorest of the City Guids. They possess no hall, and for their periodical gatherings generally, use Stationers' Hall, where they find felicitously among the decorations the figure of their own St. Cecilia.

"BELLS, BELLS, BELLS."

Much information that is interesting and curious is given in a little book on "Church Bells," by H. B. Walters, M. A., published by Messrs. Mowbray. Among big bells is "Great Peter," which hangs in the north tower of the cathedral of Exeter and was the gift of Bishop Peter (Courtenay) in 1484. It has been twice recast. The weight of this bell is given as 6 1-4 tons, but according to another estimate it is not more than four. There is a rival "Great Peter" at Gloucester. Its weight is two tons eighteen hundredweight. Yet another, but a modern "Great Peter," is that of York Minster, cast in 1845 and weighing 12 1-2 tons. It is the second largest church bell in England.

"GREAT TOMS."

Of these there are two famous examples, one at Lincoln Cathedral, the other at Christ Church, Oxford. The Lincoln "Tom" which hangs in the central tower of the cathedral was recast in 1610. In course of time it was found to be too heavy for the tower, and was tied down. The result was inevitable, and in 1827 "he" was reported cracked, which led to his being recast by Vicars, of Whitechapel, in 1835. "Great Tom of Christ Church originally came from the despoiled Abbey of Oseney. Six other bells were brought with it, of which two still hang in the "meat safe" belfry. Thrice unsuccessfully recast, it is in its present form the work of Christopher Hodson, a London founder.

THE FOUR SUITS.

The Kaiser plays a Royal part
And thus regains the German Heart ;
The King and Queen of whom we're fond
Can wear their splendid Diamond.
The Cabinet would shut the pub.,
But do not dare to touch a Club ;
And therefore now to crush the Trade,
By having higher Licence (8) pride !

—"World."

THE LADIES' CORNER

GOWNS AT THE THEATRE.

Some very charming frocks were worn last night at the Kingsway Theatre, on the occasion of Miss Lena Ashwell's production of the new play, "Grit," by Mr. H. Herman Chilton. Miss Ashwell herself has seldom been seen in more becoming gowns. One of the prettiest of these toilettes was carried out in pale pink soft satin, with a Directoire tunic of ninon de soie in the same delicate shade. This tunic is cut up at the sides and bordered throughout with an elaborate embroidery in pale pink and white soft silk and silver, adorned here and there with large baroque pearls, and sewn also with pearls in smaller sizes. On the lightly draped bodice the same beautiful embroidery appears, with loops and chains of pearls, and large pearl cluster ornaments. Miss Ashwell wears another delightful evening frock carried out in white soft satin and made with a perfectly plain skirt and a charming bodice with insertions of fine white lace, arranged above a trellis-work of crystal and silver bugles. From the centre of the bodice at the back two long ends of silver bugle embroidery fall on to the skirt. The short sleeves are left open at the back of the arm, and linked together with crossing draperies of white chiffon, finished with silver tassels.

A DAY-GOWN.

A day-gown in very fine cloth, chosen in a pale shade of Apricot, is also worn by Miss Ashwell, fastened down one side of the front with large cloth-covered buttons and loops. The upper part of the Empire bodies is covered with heavy Cluny lace to match, and there are close fitting sleeves to the wrist and a crossing vest of ivory-white net, with a turn-down collar of white embroidered muslin, forming two long points in front. These gowns were specially designed and made for Miss Ashwell by Mme. Power, of 132, Sloane-street, who was also responsible for the dresses worn in the same play by Miss Kate Rorke and Miss Frances Ivor. Miss Rorke has two very graceful and becoming toilettes. One is an evening gown of mauve satin charmeuse with a plain skirt, and a particularly pretty bodice draped with diamante lace, embroidered with silver and pink topaz. The other is a day-dress of leaf green cachemire de soie, with tucked silk of the same shade to form the upper part of the bodice and the sleeves, and a pretty trimming of tiny silver buttons and small loops of silver cord. Miss Francis Ivor's day-gown is of black crepe de Chine heavily fringed and adorned with black velvet ribbon, put on in a Greek key-pattern. Miss Ivor wears also an evening gown of chestnut brown chiffon, trimmed most effectively with brown and gold lace.

TROUSSEAU FOR LADY GLAMIS.

Included in the trousseau of Lady Dorothy Godolphin Osborne, now Lady Glamis, were two very dainty evening gowns. One of these dresses was made in black tulle, with tiny woven spots arranged over white, and trimmed at the hem with black tulle ruches caught with bunches of small pink roses and forget-me-nots linked together by twisted ribbons in a lovely shade of blue. The high-waisted bodice had a wide ceinture of bright jet embroidery, with ruches of black tulle to form bretelles, and twists of blue ribbon caught on the shoulders with roses and forget-me-nots. Another evening frock was of cornflower blue chiffon veiled entirely with fine white esprit net, and trimmed with silk Chantilly lace and clusters of shaded cornflowers. Draperies of chiffon hemmed with soft satin passed over the shoulders, and ended in graceful sash ends at the back. These evening gowns were made by Paquin, of Dover-street, who also supplied the beautiful wedding gown worn by the same bride, and fully described in these columns on Saturday. From the Maison Paquin, too, there came a picturesque tea-gown of old rose satin, arranged with a Directoire tunic of cream coloured silk net, outlined with Alencon lace. The bodice was draped with a net fichu, bordered with inner folds of old rose chiffon, and finished just above the waist with a ribbon sash chosen in the same soft shade of rose colour, and tied with loops and long ends on one side.

LORD ROBERTS'S SCHEME.

German Opinion.

The German papers comment freely on Lord Robert's proposal to strengthen the British Army. The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent writes :—I am able to state that the German Government regard the question of national defence as a purely domestic affair, which concerns none but the British people. Germany herself is determined to maintain her military forces and to increase her navy without regard to the feelings or desires of other countries, but solely in accordance with her own interests ; and in official circles here it is fully recognised that Great Britain must settle her naval and military affairs with the same disregard of the feelings of foreigners.

The German Government have repeatedly declared that they regard German armaments as the best guarantee for peace, so that it would be inconsistent on their part to regard British armaments as anything else than an additional safeguard for international security. Just as Germany strongly resents the suggestion that she should limit her naval armaments, so she herself will abstain from indicating any disapproval of the military measures proposed by Lord Roberts and approved by the House of Lords. Moreover, the German Government deprecate any unfriendly references to the resolution adopted by the House of Lords in the German Press, on the ground that they regard the British demands for the limitation of Germany's shipbuilding programme as an unjustifiable interference in German domestic affairs.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Germany would regard the creation of an efficient British Army as an unfriendly act. On the contrary, there is a strong feeling in this country that conscription tends to maintain peace inasmuch as the horrors of war are thereby brought home to every single family in the country. One of the extreme Pan-German journals, the "Tagliche Rundschau," expounds this view this evening in the following words:—

"We shall never dispute England's right to create an army of millions. We shall always recognise with absolute fairness that the introduction of compulsory military service would be a blessing for England, not because we believe it is necessary to prevent a German invasion but because it would restrain English gyoism by causing England to depend no longer on paid soldiers. The foreign foe, whom Lord Roberts puts forward appears to us to be less dangerous than the enemy at home, namely, the inability to sacrifice the individual for the welfare of the whole nation."

The "Tagliche Rundschau" proceeds to point out that Germany, as a supreme military Power does not desire to impose limitations on her neighbours' armies, such as those which Great Britain, or many people in England, desire to impose on Germany in respect of her navy :—

"We shall pay as little attention to the English suggestion regarding the limitation of our fleet, which we regard as necessary to our defence, in future as in the past."

There is a general impression here that yesterday's debate in the House of Lords reveals the deep suspicion in which Germany is held by influential classes of the British nation. The view is expressed in many quarters that this suspicion adds one more additional dangerous factor to the complicated European situation. Some regret is expressed on this point but generally speaking it must be recognised that the debate in the House of Lords and the adoption of the resolution have been received in Germany in a common-sense spirit and with tact.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Those interested in the French writers of yesterday and the day before may do well to follow a series of papers that are being contributed by Mme. Alphonse Daudet to the "Revue Bleue." They give personal reminiscences of various members of the literary circle in which the distinguished novelist was so conspicuous a figure. The glimpses as yet are brief although luminous and perhaps there is better coming. We have Heredia with his slight stammer, Barbey d'Aurevilly in his poverty and dandyism, and Verlaine the satyr-like reciting to the amusement of his lady hearers—

"Et nous n'aurons jamais de Beatrice."

In the second paper—and the series has as yet gone no further—we have an account of Mme. Daudet's first meeting with Hugo and a sympathetic picture of an evening spent at the poet's house towards the end of his life. The ground has been gone over before by others and many may be interested to collate this page with the first chapter of Mr. Sherard's "Twenty Years of Paris" in order to note how differently the same scene may appear to different eyes.

A CHANGE IN TASTE.

If it is the case, as we are being assured, that while the sale of autumn books has been, over all, quite up to the average of recent years, there has yet been a lessened demand for new novels, some other department of literature must be benefiting at the expense of fiction. Can it be that of historical biography? One who runs his eye down the publishers' lists cannot fail to note an increased supply, and cannot fail to argue from it to an increased demand. It is not improbable that readers, conscious of a petering out of the romantic vein in fiction and disliking the outspokenness of the realistic school, are beginning to search for pabulum in another region. The historical biography is well enough fitted to take the place of fiction with some people. It is, as a rule, written so as to be easily read, and the reader has the virtuous feeling that he is reading solid history. Its construction is generally simple. The career of some person interesting for his own sake is made the vertebra of the book, and is exhibited against a background of his time made up of anecdotes, glimpses of interesting characters, and curious customs and great events. The result is generally not so much a "Life" as a "Life and Times." It is curious to note how the divorce between "history as science" and "history as literature" reappears in such monographs. Those that are written by researchers and hard students have sometimes little grace of style, while those that popularly written are apt to be superficial It is not so in France. A Frenchman seldom thinks so hard or studies so deep but that he can put his results into limpid and graceful language, so that nothing has been produced among us equal in solid worth, in genuine intuition into human nature, and in grace of expression to the Marquis de Segur's "Julie de Lespinasse." Consequently, while we are paying the French the compliment of translating their monographs, they are not repaying the compliment by translating ours.

A BOSWELL REPRINT.

An interesting announcement is that of the publication, after an interval of fifty-one years, of a new edition of the "Letters of James Boswell Addressed to the Rev. W. J. Temple." The "Letters" have long been known to all who have dipped into the Johnsonian literature as giving an astonishingly vivid picture of some of the features of Boswell's character which the great "Life" only adumbrates. One of the things which enliven the first and more interesting portion of the volume are the various love affairs of the biographer. The amazing thing is their number. First, there is the passion for a young lady who has "a just regard for true piety and religion" and a tidy fortune of £30,000, and who is known to posterity only as "Miss W—t." "O Willie," he writes to his friend, "how happy I should be if she consented, some years after this, to make me blest." She did not, however. Then there was a "Circe" in Edinburgh with three children and not the best of reputations. An "Italian Angel" writes him from time to time "with all the warmth of an Italian affection." Zolide, on the other hand, is a "charming Dutch-woman"—"upon my soul, Temple, I must have her." Then comes the affair with Miss Blair. She was cold throughout, whereupon Boswell thinks she may be offended with his "Spanish stateliness." At one time he writes her a "strange, Sultanish letter." At another he sits behind her at a performance of "Othello," and, he says, "at the most affecting scenes I pressed my hand upon her waist ; she was in tears, and rather leant to me." He called upon Miss Blair along with another suitor of hers, the Nabob. "I give you my word, Temple, it was a curious scene." She was quite fit for the occasion, however, and was coldly correct with both. Upon this the two rivals agreed "to deal by one another in a fair and candid manner," and as a preliminary adjourned to a tavern. There they kept it up until two o'clock in the morning over good old claret, and resolved that next day both would try their luck with Miss Blair, first Boswell, then the Nabob. Next day both got the right about-face, although, as Boswell notes, "she made tea to me alone." It was all up, therefore, and presently he writes himself down "exceedingly lucky to have escaped the insensible Miss B." By that time however, "la belle Irlandaise" (which her name, apparently, was Mary Ann) was upon the scene. "Upon my honour, I never was so much in love." Finally there came poor Peggy Montgomerie, who married him in good earnest although she was worthy of a better fate. Boswell seldom had less than two strings to his bow, and, what is more, he had his fits between whiles of what he euphemistically calls "wildness," which seem to have been invariably preceded by bouts of hard drinking.

SWINBURNE AND SHAKSPERE.

There are readers who are finding the enthusiasm of Swinburne's "Age of Shakspere" rather overwhelming than contagious or stimulating. The points which the poet selects for praise are so obviously praiseworthy and the fervours of eulogy which he pronounces upon them are so absolutely spontaneous and unforced, that they reproach themselves with being able to feel so feebly, and fall into a distrust of their own critical faculty. To the same effect contributes Swinburne's practice from time to time of dismissing peremptorily opinions after which they have had a hankering. Consequently the total effect of the book on such readers is one of intimidation, and it is possible that it may be years before those who have fallen under the spell of that remarkable volume of criticism will be able with confidence to think their own thoughts on the dramatists of whom it treats. After the clangour as of golden trumpets and golden gongs of Swinburne's prose, such a judgment as that which, in one of his epigrams, William Watson expresses on Marlowe sounds cold and rationalistic :—

I close your Marlowe's page, my Shakspere's ope
How welcome—after gong and cymbal's din—
The continuity, the long slow slope
And vast curve of the gradual violin.

While it is almost with a shock, as an unparalleled audacity, that they read in Allingham's "Diary" the passage following :—

Carlyle said, "I am much at a loss for a good book. I took to Marlowe the other day, having heard much praise of him. He's utterly absurd and intolerable. Yes, his language is fine sometimes, but generally inflated beyond all measure."

I quoted Ancient Pistol—

And hollow pamper'd jades of Asia,
Which cannot go but thirty miles a day !—

a quiz on Marlowe, and C. laughed. Faustus—scene with the devils : "He's in terrible fear of the devils, and yet he does not believe in any devils."

W. A. : The Old Dramatists in general are very disappointing.

C. : Very; and Marlowe's the worst I have come across—entirely illogical and unreasonable. In fact, no one but Shakspere is worth anything. Well, Ben is sensible and able—rather prosaic,

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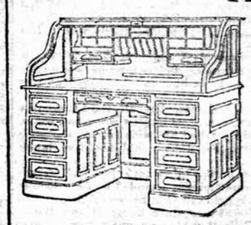

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do. in New York ...	49 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14	1/2	
do. do. Berlin....	20·46 1/4		3/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1/4		1/16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/2		1/5
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	...28,000 "
Mid-Americans	4·87 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·62	4·62	4·61	4·61	4·61
—02	—01	—01	—01	—01
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·61	4·62	4·61	4·55	
—01	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	59,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	61,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	2,000 "
Do to Continent	22,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·10 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·53—02	Declined early owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on commission house buying.
Do. do. May 8·69—01	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 3/4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·63+02
Do. do. May 8·74+01
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 4 13/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 15/32
Good Broach	d. 4 14/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,740,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 48 Dec.-Jan—Antwerp —Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Value.
Arrivals :—
"Trafford Hall"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [15TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
5 Bags ...	30,000	Bushire ...	Hongkong Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...	4 per cent.	from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	" 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay ...	6 per cent.	" 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ...	6 per cent.	" 11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand Bank bills. Buyers are scarce either for ready or forward delivery. The Credit rate has been steadier and to-day there are no buyers under 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight, but on the other hand business at that rate has been done for January-February delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

On London ...	1s. 3 15-16
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—1 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	124
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	125
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	165

Government Paper :—
The Market opened quiet at 95 1-8 for cash and the settlement but without much doing quotations close 1-8 lower, chiefly owing to the hardening of the money market. Calcutta quotations are advised as 95 1-16 ready and 95 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-0
1st Settlement	" 95-0

Bullion :—
The Market in London for Bar silver on Monday closed 1-16 up forward, cash and forward both closing at 22 1-2. New York was steady at 48 3-4. Locally there has been a quiet market, the ready rate opening at 57 1-16 ex duty and closing at 57. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Australian Bar Gold	26	4	0
Sovereigns	26	3	0
Sovereigns Bar Gold	26	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	12	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	0	0
Do. 1st Settlement ...	57	1	0
Do. 2nd Settlement ...	57	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Last night good Broach touched Rs. 217 but this morning the market opened quiet but steady at about last evening's closing quotations. Slight fluctuations occurred during the day, but there was little business passing. At the close the market is weak and prices are as under.

In ready cotton a moderate business was done. Prices are steady and will probably not give way much this month as receipts are by no means heavy.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	221-2	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	216 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	203	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	196	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	188/9	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	188/9	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	179	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	174	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	178 9	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	175-6	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	175 1/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales ...	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	69,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·65	4·64	4·63	4·64
+03	+02	+03	

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·63	4·57
+03		+02	+02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with more demand.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
April-May	" 7 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed —
Prices are almost unchanged with very little doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi Apl.-May ...	" 7 12 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is a fairly good demand and prices are steadier.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 45 0 0
Mixed	" 46 0 0
Black Kutni	" 41 8 0

Poppyseed :—
Ready Rs. 9 8 0 B. T. Apl.-May 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 8 0 B. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnute—
Jan.-Feb.... ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi April-May ...	Rs. 5 7 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. " ...	" 5 14 0 "

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,492 1-2
India	71
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Connought Mills	255
David	450
Manockji Petit	3,325
Standard	1,435

Presses :—

Volkart's United	500

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	350 January
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,135 "

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	550
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	417 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	13,153 bales.
Wheat	17,499 ows.
Linseed	2,032 "
Rapeseed	299 "
Gingellyseed	31,927 "
Poppyseed	920 "
Groundnuts	5,325 "
Castorseed	6,625 "
Rice	6,852 "
Myrabollams	4,405 "
Cottonseed...	20,400 "
Mowrasced...	511 "
Gram	3,606 "
Joowar	1,496 "
Maize	141 "

THE "Iron and Steel Trades' Journal" announces that a company has been formed to erect a building costing about £100,000 in Kingsway for the exhibition of patented articles. The site has already been acquired and it is expected that the building will be ready in twelve months' time.

A REFERENDUM is in progress in South Dakota to test sentiment regarding the new divorce law. The returns so far received show, says the "Times," that the reform is approved by a large majority of voters. The law requires residence in the State for one year, instead of six months, before the parties can apply for a divorce.

GRATEFUL MOTHER

Tells how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved her son's Life.

Mrs. B. Tier, of 102, Newland Road, Worthing, England, says :—"I don't know how to thank you enough, for your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have actually saved the life of my son Arthur, aged 14.

"Arthur's illness started with a bad back. When he was out running with other boys, I noticed that he seemed in pain, for he held his hand to his back. When I questioned him he said there was a bad pain there.

"His eyes became dark and puffy, and his hands and feet began to swell. Before long he was unable to walk at all, and we had to take him out in a Bath chair.

"I called in the doctor, but all the 14 months he was attending him, Arthur grew worse and worse. His whole body swelled up with water, alarming me terribly, for I feared he could not live much longer.

"Shortly after he was taken into hospital, where he had every care and was attended by four doctors but no hope was held out that he would live.

"He is so altered now, since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, that his own nurse hardly knew him at first. He runs about and plays with the other boys, just as though he had never had a day's illness in his life! There is no sign whatever of the old kidney disease, and the watery swellings have completely gone. He is splendidly cured. What is more, he has kept well for the last eight months."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 5 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,492½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	71
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,625
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 14 "	631 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	1574
Assar Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	60	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	5174
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	285
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	730
Crescent	100	100	5	11
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
David	250	250	20	450
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250		280
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hydershad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg. ...	250	250	10	191
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divi35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	825
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	600
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,395
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	[illegible]	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	25	200	Nil.	2174
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	70	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	2121
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,485
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Brazil's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,400
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Khuva	200	200	...	140
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Munmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	...	xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld ...	100	20	4 o-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100	...	101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	6·5	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 15
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mf.....	100	100	Nill.	32
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	282½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Delhi Flour.....	500	500	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 210
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	ll.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	5	p.c. 19½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	150	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Shivsajour	A. 10	10	n.a. 25	24
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	15	...	div. 9
	D. 30	6	...	
	P. 150	40	2-lis	67
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 60	607½

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	550	500	8 p.c.	530
Amritsar Patti ...	100	100	5 "	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	6 "	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 108

THE CHINA YARN MARKET HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. writing from Hongkong on November 27, Report on the Yarn market as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 13th instant.

The first half of the interval that has since elapsed saw the Yarn market in a steady condition. Briskness was not to be expected owing to the progress of harvesting operations in the interior which has restricted business to comparatively narrow limitations.

When in the early part of the week exchange further declined followed by subsequent drop in silver, importers were confronted with the difficulty of having to raise the dollar value of yarn in order to make good the difference in Exchange. On the other hand, Chinese buyers feel their way cautiously and approach importers with hesitency in meeting the enforced higher prices. As cargoes continue to arrive in fulfilment of past months' forward contracts dealers are operating among themselves with advantage to one another.

Quotations on the whole show an advance over the figures in last mail's circular. The usual favourite spinnings of No. 10s. attract the greatest attention and can be disposed of a 50 cents to dols 1 over the prices ruling a fortnight ago.

No. 20s.—A moderate business transpired in selected threads only.

No. 16s.—Nothing doing.

No. 12s.—Some selected threads changed hands at a trifle better price.

No. 10s.—In request at an advance of dols 1-2 to dols 1 per bale.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—Nothing doing,

The Market closes steady.

Sales :—2,450 bales of No. 10s., 600 bale of No. 12s., and 700 bales of No, 20s., in all about 3,750, bales,

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Namsang and Kumsang" from Calcutta and "F. Ferdinand and Devahan' from Bombay about 8,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 6,000 bales,

Uncleared Stock :—About 18,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to day as follows ;—

India	T. T. at Rs. 127½ per cent.	
"	Demand " " 128 "	
London	T. T. " Sh. 1·8d.—$	
"	Demand " " 1·8 5/16d.—$	
Shanghai	" Tls. 75½—$100	
Silver	" 23 5/8d. per oz.	

SHANGHAI.

The same paper writes from Shanghai on the 21st.—The business, in the Indian yarn market, which was done on a somewhat restricted scale for some time, past, chiefly on account of the very high level of prices and the stringency of the money market, has much more dwindled down this fortnight owing to the deaths of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager of China. It is rumoured that many orders have been withheld from the market, as the consumers deem it advisable to await the development of events in Peking. Others are of opinion that the withdrawal of orders from the market is mostly on account of the scarcity of money and the somewhat steady tone lately restored to the silver market. Failures of some of the Chinese Banks have also deprived the buyers of their financial facilities to a great extent and the business in general has suffered along with the yarn trade. In ordinary times these factors would have had a very weakening influence on the market, but the scarcity of stocks in China has at present, helped the holders to maintain their firm attitude. The tone of the market is quite unchanged and in several instances improvement in rates is discernible. The Bombay market is now reported to be quiet but firm and a small business in No. 10s. has been done for China. Throughout this period, excepting Newchwang and Szechuen, all important buyers have been conspicuous by their absence, The Newchwang dealers have paid most attention to No. 10s. and have captured, mostly from the fresh arrivals, close upon 2,000 bales at Tl. 1 to 1½ per bale over last quotations. No. 20s. has been very sparingly dealt in for the River Ports, but a good lot has changed hands for Szechuen. The record price of Tls. 101 has been fetched this time for Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.'s favourite spinnings Tea—Carrier and Howard No. 20s. The tone of the market at the close is firm. Clearances though not so good as the last few fortnights, have been still satisfactory.

No. 10s.—Newchwang was the principal buyer of this count. Tientsin and Szechuen bought very small lots only. Total sales about 2,300 bales.

No. 12s.—Kiukiang and Chinkiang bought between themselves about 300 bales,

No. 16s.—About 300 bales changed hands for Chinkiang and Kiukiang at about Tl.1 per bale over last prices.

No. 20s.—Szechuen was the principal buyer of this yarn. The River Ports took up a very small lot only. Total purchases about 900 bales.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	3,800 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about.....	6,644 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about.....	10,000 bales.
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about.....	7,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 170½	per Tls. 100
" Hongkong	"	Tls. 76	per dol. 100
" London	"	2s. 3½d.	per Tl. 1

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings of week ending 6th inst., 1908.

	Miles open	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous 1 weeks.	To al to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Dec. 08 ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	1606·53	10,82,933	1,5034,223	1,61,19,156
I M R system ..	1117·62	2,10,140	37,47,210	38,57,350
A D O Ry ...	103·99	24,244	5,08,721	5,84,965
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	19·31	375	3,433	3,808
Total....	2923·45	13,17,692	193,47,037	2,06,65,709
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec. 07 ...				
G I P R Section...	1606·75	11,35,804	162,48,345	17,3,84,349
I M R system....	1123·44	2,29,145	37,20,995	39,60,144
A D O Ry ...	139·99	27,775	5,82,434	6,10,197
Total....	2870·18	13,88,726	215,71,174	2,29,54,690
Increase (G I P R...	+ 37·78	— 53,871	—1213,322	—12,63,193
Increase (I M R...	+ 1·18	— 10,005	—80,785	—10,02, 81
Increase (A D O Ry ...		— 3,529	— 11,913	— 23,442
Increase (Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 12·31	+ 375	+ 3,433	+ 3,808

Note.—Corrected with audited figures up to 31th October.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate details of traffic for week ended 28th November on 591·25 Miles open.

	Goods and Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Sundries and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,18,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,42,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	278	436	8	722
Per cent. 21 weeks of half year	28,90,410	39, 6,077	13,812	61,51,299
Total for 34 weeks ...	33,36,410	34,70,077	17,8	68,18,299
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,33,3	2,33,111	—169	3,67,335
Per mile of Ry. do.	271	492	—	763
Total to corresponding date do. ...	32,7	42,45,493	90,157	70,03,696
Decrease for the week...				Rs. 1,25,335
Do to date ...				Rs. 1,85,397

EASE ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

LATEST FASHION DETAILS

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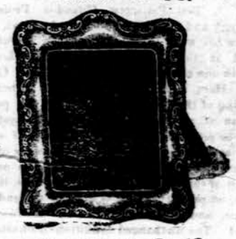

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TRAVANCORE.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.

THE MAHARAJAH'S GENEROSITY.

TREVANDRUM, DEC. 8:—For some time past the Roman Catholics of the local parish have been desirous of enlarging St. Joseph's Church which is not large enough to accommodate all the congregation on special occasions and important religious festivals, when special sermons and prayers are held. The Rev. Fr. Paschasius, the Vicar, set himself to supply the want, and after two years' incessant work was able to complete the building at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. Of this sum Rs. 1,000 was given as a donation by H. H. the Maharajah and another Rs. 1,000 by the Right Rev. Dr. Aloysius Benziger, Bishop of the Diocese. The building having been completed, it was consecrated before a large gathering yesterday and to-day. Yesterday morning His Lordship the Bishop consecrated the building and blessed the altar, the ceremony lasting some hours, and there was a large gathering. Afterwards vespers were said. In the evening a public meeting of the parishioners was held at the new building which was presided over by Bishop Benziger.

MR. VIEYRA'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. J. Vieyra, B. A., Chief Secretary to Government, in the course of a short speech, said that the parishioners were under a debt of gratitude, to the Vicar, Father Paschasius, for the handsome structure which had been consecrated. The members of the parish felt the necessity for such a magnificent building, which, besides being the House of God where the people worshipped their Maker and the Architect of their destinies, would be a beautiful edifice in the town. Words failed him to say how graceful they were to the Rev. Father Paschasius for the patient, persevering and persistent manner in which he had collected the sum required. It was indeed a great and difficult task for any one to collect Rs. 15,000 for building a structure of the kind. He knew the worry and annoyance to which the Vicar had been put on some occasions on account of no money being forthcoming and the work having to be stopped. In spite of the difficulties the Rev. Fr. Paschasius was able to see the successful completion of his labours and give the members of his flock a magnificent building for the worship of God. Though the friends and sympathisers of the Catholic Church were generous in giving their mites towards the construction of the Church they could not easily forget the substantial and princely aid given by H. H. the Maharajah who had ever been ready to help them. It was not for him to extol His Highness; his many good qualities of head and heart were well known to his hearers. He would only ask them to express their gratitude to their benefector and to offer their united prayers to the Almighty for the long life and perfect happiness of His Highness. It was another piece of fortune that their spiritual wants and requirements were being most considerately and sufficiently cared for by Bishop Benziger. Ever since His Lordship landed on these shores, about eight year ago, and became associated with the members of his flock, His Lordship had been anxious to elevate the people spiritually and had been doing much in that direction. They could point to several proofs of the personal and parental interest taken in their affairs by the Bishop. He conveyed to His Lordship the grateful acknowledgments of the people for the prompt and generous manner in which their wants are supplied by the Bishop and his co-adjutors. The structure would be a standing monument of the indefatigable labours of the self-less and benevolent Missionaries, specially the Rev. Fr. Paschasius who had been chiefly instrumental in giving them the splendid addition to their Church. In bringing his speech to a close Mr. Vieyra said that, on behalf of the parishioners and on his own behalf, he would respectfully convey their gratitude to the Bishop for the careful and parental interest His Lordship always took in their welfare, as well as for the trouble he took in coming here for the ceremony of consecrating and blessing the new building, and to the Rev. Fr. Paschasius for the most painstaking labours with which he saw the successful conclusion of his noble and self-sacrificing task.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

In rising to reply, His Lordship the Bishop said, how pleased he was to find himself among them that day. He had looked forward with great pleasure to the opportunity which brought them all under one roof once more. It was a source of great pleasure to him to see that they were assembled there to perform the interesting function of opening the building. Some years ago, when he first came among them, the parishioners gave him (he was then Assistant to Bishop Osi) an address in which one request was made for more Churches and for Church extension in Trevandrum. The reply he had then given was that the extension or construction of places of worship was a matter entirely left to the people. He was much pleased to see that his advice had been followed, and that the people had realised it was their duty to build for themselves another excellent structure for the worship of God. The magnificent edifice in which they had assembled was a notable demonstration of their capacity for union and self-help. He assured his flock that he would always be ready and even anxious to help them provided they made an effort to help themselves. They should remember that, while they wanted only an extension of their Church building there were several remote villages in the interior which had absolutely no Churches and, therefore, stood in urgent need of a building. The case of the latter deserved immediate attention. That was the principle which guided him in settling matters of the kind. Allusion was made in Mr. Vieyra's speech to the fact that he had done much in the direction of meeting their wants. After all he had not done much, though he was trying to do his best of them. He assured them that his heart was always with them and that he blessed them and wished them success.

The Bishop then referred to the proverbial toleration in religious matters and to the help always given by His Highness the Maharajah, as well as by the long and distinguished line of his predecessors who had adorned the Travancore Raj during the past hundred years. The present growth and strength of the Catholic Church in Travancore would not have been possible if generous help and substantial sympathy had not been given by the Royal House. He, therefore asked his flock to always remember that fact. Another thing to which he would like to call their constant attention was one of their religious tenets, viz. to maintain their loyalty to their sovereign. He recognised that the Catholic subjects of His Highness, like others in this State, were ever loyal and had always shown fidelity to their sovereign, H. H. the Maharajah. That was a matter which afforded His Lordship great pleasure, He would only ask his flock to continue to show their loyal and respectful regard and their gratitude to His Highness for the material blessings which he had conferred on the Catholics in Travancore. The substantial help which His Highness had given to the Church in the form of a princely donation was but another significant mark of the interest His Highness always took in the material and spiritual welfare of his people. They were all grateful to the Rev. Fr. Paschasius for the trouble he had taken to raise the large sum which was required to meet the expenditure, though, of course, it was also another proof of the self-reliance and self-help of the people. He would, in conclusion, ask them to persevere in the same path and wished them all success.

This morning High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by many European priests. It was a long ceremony, lasting about four hours. The Church was densely crowded. In the evening there was a procession of the Children of Mary.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 11th Dec.—Mr. P. L. Moore, District Magistrate, has gone to Mysore. In his capacity as Commandant of the B. R. V. he is visiting Mysore to be present at the Rifle Meeting of "D" Company of the Battalion which commenced there last Monday.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray arrived here this morning, pending the arrival of H. E. Lord Kitchener, on Sunday.

Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, delivered judgment to-day in the Pilkarcherri double murder case, the enquiry into which was completed yesterday. In regard to the charge relating to the death of the Sapper Parasuram, his Honour found, that as there was no evidence to disprove the statement of the accused that the assault on him was made in self-defence, owing to the Sapper having attacked accused first with a dangerous weapon, that accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. In regard to the murder of the women the judgment runs:—"Authumai's case is quite clear. The accused had not only done her the injury of cohabiting with her for years without marrying her, but was intensely angry when she left him and declined to return. We have the actual circumstances under which she met her death such as not to bring the act within any of the exceptions of Section 300, I. P. C. After stabbing Parasuram, the accused altered his original intention of returning home and traced his steps where he had left Anthumai and stabbed and re-stabbed her until he left her in a dying condition. It was a brutal murder and I fail to see any extenuating circumstances. I find the accused guilty of murdering Anthumai and under Section 302 I. P. C., and subject to the confirmation of the Resident in Mysore, sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools took place yesterday evening before a large gathering in the hall of the Boys' School. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion and Sergeant Capper, who had the arrangements in hand, had succeeded in making the room very attractive. Mr. T. B. Copeland, I. C. S., First Assistant Resident was in the chair.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the Report of the Boys' School by the Rev. Cannon Foley, from which the following are extracts:—

The year may be said to have been one of steady progress in the school. Of the three boys sent up for Matriculation at the end of last year, one passed and the school won two primary school scholarships. There has been a steady increase of numbers during the year and the numbers on the roll at the beginning and end of the year are as follows:—Beginning of 1908, Boarders 30, day boys 39; End of 1908, Boarders 33, day boys 44.

The School staff has been strengthened, first and foremost by the return of the Rev. Canon Foley as Head Master, and later on during my furlough as acting Warden. Also by the addition to the staff of two experienced and highly qualified teachers, Mr. V. Browne and Miss Atkinson, and later on, in the place of Mr. Percy, of Mr. Kirkpatrick, retired Punjab Educational Service. This enabled us to separate Standards III and IV for all subjects, with marked advanced to both. During my visit to England. I secured the services of three more masters for the school, one of whom, Mr. H. Williams, open scholar of New College, Oxford, has already joined the staff, taking the place of Mr. N. M. Saunders, who resigned in November; the other two arrive in February. The school will thus next year have the services of four graduates and of five under-graduates; and each standard and form will have its own teacher.

1908 has also been a year of new buildings. It has seen the erection of an isolated sickroom and workroom, and of the upstair buildings in the boarding houses, consisting of two large dormitories, a lavatory, and a master's room. Government grants-in-aid have been kindly sanctioned for these additions, which now make our boarding arrangements complete. Besides a large amount of house and school furniture, a considerable outlay was made on the sanitary arrangements and drainage of the school. A sum of Rs. 1,700 was collected at Home during my furlough, and we are about to build a gymnasium to relieve pressure in the big schoolroom, also a wall and gate which are badly needed.

We have tried the plan of two half-holidays (Wednesday and Saturday) this year instead of a whole-holiday on Saturday and it has distinctly improved both work and play. The library has been catalogued and several new books added. By the kindness of the S. P. C. K., C. L. S., and P. L. S, and private friends a large number of books for the library are now on their way from England.

The school athletics have flourished under Mr. N. M. Saunders and Sergeant Capper and the Cadet Corps has won the Maharajah's Cup for rifle shooting. Scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was very creditably performed at the end of the first term.

The boarders have enjoyed excellent health, and there has been very little use made of the sickroom. Mrs. Frankland has been indefatigable as Matron and has looked after all boarding-house matters with the greatest diligence and kindness. I would like to thank the following for kind gifts to the school:—Mr. Legge, for professional services on building operation; Mr. Claudius for a cricket bat presented to the boy making the highest score at the trophy match, also for a stuffed alligator and bison horns for the school museum; Captain Martinnant for a vaulting horse; Mrs. Saunders, Chichester, for a Cathedral Psalter for the School Chapel; S. P. C. K.; C. L. S.; and P. L. S., for books for school library; S. P. G., for expenses of freight for the same; Lieutenant W. P. Pakenham Walsh for painted shields for the dinning hall; Mr. Barton for silver medal for the best bowler; Sergt. Capper for silver medal for the best and Mr. H. Williams for the second best gymnast; Mr. A. Lee for a silver watch for the best mathematician; several members of the Committee for donations to the prize fund; and Rev. F. W. Heycock, Secretary to the School Committee, for indefatigable work on behalf of the school.

THE REPORT OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss Gow's Report in the Girls' School was read by the Rev. F. W Heycock, the Secretary of the Schools. The following are extracts:

It is very pleasing to me to be able to report so favourably on the year that has just passed and I do so with a feeling of gratitude uppermost in my mind. The school has never been numerically stronger than it has been this year, and the financial position is equally secure. This latter is in no small measure due to the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. F. W. Heycock, who has always taken a very kindly interest in our affairs, and to whom we owe so much for his untiring zeal.

Notwithstanding the keen competition there is in the Station, our present success speaks well, I think for the popularity of the school. The year opened with 75 pupils on the rolls, and closed with 101. The average annual attendance was 102. In June we reached 113. The health of the pupils was good, and the attendance very fair.

Changes in the Staff.—These I regret we cannot control, though happily we had not very many. In December, 1907, Miss Collins severed her connection with the school after a residence of a few months, and her place as Kindergarten mistress was ably filled by Miss Nyron, who has proved a thoroughly conscientious and patient teacher of that section of the school. In May we lost the services of two of our teachers, who were invaluable to the school. Mrs. Smith, who was associated with us for over fourteen years as a teacher in the primary department, left to take work of a less exacting nature in the districts. To know how faithfully she did her duty to the school, one has only to consult the inspection reports for the last decade, where her work has been so highly commended. Miss Scott, a former pupil of ours, has succeeded her. She give fair promise of being a very good teacher. Our first assistant, Miss Gilson, was with us for only two years when she left to join her people in the North and to take up more remunerative work there. We found her a conscientious and thorough teacher, who endeared herself to her pupils by her kind and gentle manner. Than Miss Bennett her successor, a better substitute could hardly be found. Though she has been with us for so short a time, her earnest and zealous method of teaching, and of arousing the interest of her pupils in their studies has made itself very evident.

The Inspection of the school took place in June. The Inspectress had some faults to find. She regretted the frequent changes in the staff. We have taken steps to remedy these and are looking forward to a more satisfactory report next year. A furniture grant has been sanctioned by Government, and with this sum, and the proceds of a very succesful fete, which was held in aid of the school, and by which we made Rs. 1800, we hope to thoroughly renovate the day school. The building is being largely improved in every way. We shall then be in a better position to meet the requirements of the increasing number of pupils. The additions include a drill hall; and a much needed teacher's room is being provided.

A programme of music, gymnastics, etc, was gone through after the prizes had been distributed and the National Anthem and the school song closed the proceedings.

Later in the evening a dinner to celebrate the breaking up of the school was given at which the school staff and about fifty of the boys were present

THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR CANCELLED.

Bangalore, 12th Dec.—In view of the impending famine in the State, H. H. the Maharajah has cancelled his tour to Japan. His Highness leaves Bangalore for the Capital on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

The Resident leaves on a tour in Coorg on the 7th January, returning early in March.

NORTH MALABAR.

Tellicherry, 8th December.—As already reported, the North Malabar Agricultural Association has arranged to hold an Agricultural Implements Exhibition in connection with this year's Fair at Kizhur. The fair is an annual function accompanying the Kizhur temple festival that is well known throughout Malabar. The original intention of the Association was to hold a Cattle Show along with the Implements Exhibition now arranged, but as the time for making arrangements was too short it was decided to make it an Agricultural Implements Exhibition merely, and at the same time to have for show some of the best cattle that will be brought to the Fair. The selection of the cattle is to be made by experts who will be appointed as Judges by the Exhibition Committee. The 25 best cattle selected by the Judges will be awarded money prizes and certificates, the amount of the money prizes depending on the subscriptions collected. The endeavour of the Committee will be chiefly to make the Implements Exhibition a useful undertaking.

The grounds selected are almost in the centre of the Fair grounds and will be enclosed by a strong bamboo fencing. One side will be set apart for the Cattle Show, but the larger portion will be utilised for implements of various descriptions, such as harrow clod crushers, improved country ploughs, ridge ploughs, Massey's ploughs, ploughs of the Tinnevelly pattern, the three roller sugareane mill, water-lifts, pumps, seed drills, the "gorra" and "guntaka," threshing frames from Mangalore etc. The Director of Agriculture has instructed the Coimbatore Central Farm, the Kavalspara Home Farm and the Taliparamba Farm to send exhibits, and has further directed the Agricultural Inspector of Taliparamba. Mr. Govinda Kidavu, to attend the Exhibition and give the Committee all possible help. He will deliver useful lectures in Malayalam and will further demonstrate the use of each implement exhibited. These demonstrations will be in the paddy fields, in the centre of which the Exhibition grounds are situated. In the work of demonstration Mr. Govinda Kidavu will be assisted by Mr. T. C. Krishna Kurup, member of the Committee, who is an agricultural diploma holder and was till lately the Agricultural Inspector for Pudukotta. One special exhibit that is likely to attract attention is the incubator manufactured by Mr. V. Krishna Menon. B. A., who has an agricutural diploma and was formerly a Veterinary Superintendent in Singapore, with a view to making the Exhibition as useful as possible.

The Committee has decided not to charge any registration fee or space rent and all who wish to attend will be admitted into the grounds free. It is further getting several exhibits at their own cost. The Exhibition will be opened on the 12th instant probably by the Collector and will last till the 14th when the prizes will be awarded.

SRINAGAR.

Dec. 7th—The sportsmen are perhaps enjoying the most exciting portion of the life here.

The days close in very fast now, and seem to last only a few hours; and this is made more manifest by the sun being hidden for at least part of the day behind a grey vapour. Clouds have gathered, threatened and then gone—rain has seemed to be in the air and snow not far off; but still the sun holds his own and comes up always with his warm smiling face. Only to-day—the wee tomtits were gathered in great council discussing probably the winter's immediate nearness—their twitter and merry note interspersed with the jocund song of the "laughing thrush"—that fore runner of snow and wet weather. One is glad to hear it, though it may mean wet days in store for us. Its Kashmiri name forwards the same idea "coming snow and rain, at times." "Sheen pipi" from the word "pipi," the name from its note, and "sheen" meaning snow, i. e., the bird that brings snow. Were they premature? for the sun is shining as much as ever, and the nights are clear and frosty.

A large fire broke out on Saturday night at "Yogi Lank" in Kral-i-Yar—a largest suburb of Srinagar city. About twenty houses were burnt to the ground. Among them a large one belonging to a contractor in which were his aged mother, who was ill and feeble, and his nephew and a female relation who were all burnt to death. Another hid herself in her panic in a large grain bin and died of sheer fright and probably suffocation. The fire commenced in a small and poorly thatched shanty outside the contractor's house—occupied by an old woman who fried fish in oil and sold it in the streets for her living. The oil, it seems, caught alight and flared up to the thatch, the flames then spread quickly, preventing all egress. Those saved threw themselves out of the windows. The damage done has not yet been estimated.

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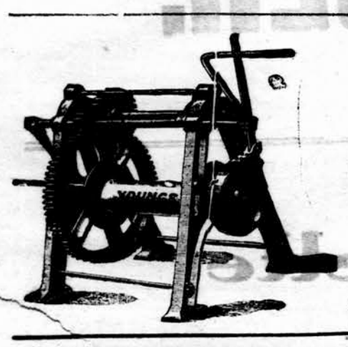

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